Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LVII.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1841.

NO. 12.

PITTSBURGH...DECEMBER 1, 1841.

The Lecture before the Wirt Institute, Thursday evening, was delivered by the Hon. Mr. Giddings, member of Congress from Ohio.—His subject was Justice. The subject was well handled, and the lecture an interesting and instructive one. We could not do justice to the Honorable Lecturer by a hasty abstract, owing to the great number of points touched upon. We were glad that he bore a manly testimony against the Florida War and American Slavery—considering them both as evidences of National injustice.

The editor of the Advocate, in his paper of yesterday, for the want of argument, has indulged himself in mean personalities, and in retailing the slanders of others in reference to our humble selves. Now it is a matter of indifference to us what he may say or think of us. His good opinion we do not crave. But we should be sorry if the public thought we had given him any cause or excuse for pursuing such a vile course. Our article, which so highly excited his wrath, made allusion only to his course as an editor, and our conclusions were legitimately drawn from facts known to every one who reads his paper. In reply, without endeavoring to defend himself, he tells his readers that we were for a considerable period a member of the masonic institution,—that "one *renegade* is worse than ten Turks,"—that he is *told* we were unfavorable to Antimasonry not very long ago,—that the Chronicle says we were in the habit of saying, not long since, that Antimasonry was a greater humbug than Masonry—and concludes by saying that "it is not worth while to attend to any personal imputations that rest upon no better authority than D. N. White."

Now this latter matter we shall not contend. Mr. Geo. Parkin, in his own estimation, doubtless, is a very proper man, and for aught we know his "personal imputations" may have far greater weight than ours, especially since he has enjoyed the privilege of reporting the veritable speeches of that veracious individual, Mr. James Callan—but we shall nevertheless presume to call in question some of his hearsay statements.

We are perfectly willing, if it is necessary to the good of the cause in which we are engaged, to have all our conduct and sentiments, when in private life, put to the test of the most rigid scrutiny. We do not fear this scrutiny, but we not only believe it to be unnecessary, and irrelevant, but that it shows the most despicable meanness in the editor who goes back into the private history of a man's life to find something against his present public character. It is nothing to the purpose what an editor's opinions may have been in former days, in the walks of private life—the question is, what is his public course, and has he been consistent in his *avowed principles*.

We have said or inferred nothing about the editor of the Advocate, but what was clearly deducible from his course as an editor; with his private opinions or conduct, or *hearsay* statements, we have nothing to do. He is welcome to all he can make out of them. If we had any inclination to follow in his steps, we could soon teach him that "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

Although we might as easily dispose of the "personal imputations," from *hearsay* evidence cast upon us by Mr. George Parkin, as he does those he says we cast upon him, which we deduced from his editorial course, yet we choose in this instance to take our own way, and pay a passing attention to these second hand slanders.

Now, Mr. Geo. Parkin, we plead guilty to the first charge. We were so unfortunate in early life, while boarding with a devotee of the Lodge, as to be persuaded to become a candidate for initiation into its pretended mysteries, and took two degrees in one night, and at the next meeting of the Lodge, one other, and in two or three weeks thereafter withdrew our membership, and have never been a member of a Lodge since. This was the "considerable period" of our membership.

In that part about *renegades* we suppose we must acknowledge that Mr. Geo. Parkin has us on the hip. All the Washington tetotallers are *renegades* of course, according to this doctrine, and we are not so sure that the gentleman is not one himself, as it is said he was a subject of Queen Victoria, while he was enlightening the good people of Allegheny on the subject of American politics.

With regard to Mr. Geo. Parkin's hearsay statements, and the assertions of the Chronicle, we deny their truth. We never, to the best of our recollection, made use of the language imputed to us, in reference either to the Antimasonic party, or Antimasonry as a moral influence. The young gentleman who is abusing the courtesies and decencies of life, by retailing private conversation, must keep a little nearer the truth. We now declare, once for all, what we can also prove, if necessary, that we have voted with the Antimasonic party since the publication of the letter of Wm. Wirt to the Antimasonic convention, and have repeatedly borne our testimony to the iniquity of the Masonic institution.

We owe an apology to our readers for taking up so much room with our personal affairs. We are dragged into this course against our wish. Almost as soon as we entered the Gazette establishment our personal character was assailed, and our sincerity called in questions, and we have had to endure the fiercest attacks of all the political, and one of the professed neutral papers, more or less, ever since. We hope in future not to be under the necessity of repelling personal attacks, though while we edit an Antimasonic paper we expect to be assailed with more or less vituperation.

A Reminiscence.---Of the 103 votes cast for Henry Clay, as a candidate for the Presidency at the Harrisburgh Convention, 86 were from *slave* states, to wit: from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, and Missouri. The other 17 were given by Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Illinois. Two of these, Connecticut and Rhode Island during the ballotings went over to Scott. Four slave states were unrepresented, to wit: South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Arkansas. Thus it is seen that the whole represented slave power went one way, the free states, with the exception of 17 votes going for Harrison and Scott.

Death of Hon. Henry Black.—We have just seen a letter from Somerset, Pa., of date of 29th ult., which states that Judge Black died suddenly, the morning before, in his bed, in the absence of all the members of his family. Disease appoplexy. He was the successor of Hon. Chas. Ogle, in Congress.

The Theatre.—We are glad to learn from the following communication, that the Theatre is about closing forthe season; this, we believe, being the last night. It is a matter of congratulation that the Theatre cannot be sustained in this city through the winter. But a small portion of our population give it a support, and they soon weary in paying out their money for such worse than useless purposes. Let our citizens encourage the moral and instructive Lectures of the Wirt Institute, and other sister institutions, and they will not fail to be both better and wiser, while the theatre only tends to make men worse.

THEATRE ASSURANCE!

Mr. Editor—I perceive by the theatre bills which Mr. Dinneford has had the assurance to post upon every place in our moral city, that this week is *positively* the last week of the season. Oh cruel! And after Mr. Dinneford has had the assurance to open a theatre here, where a vast majority of the population are opposed to the Drama; after having picked up all the small change he could; and corrupted our city by the immoralities of the play house—he now has the assurance to ask us to give him two or three benefits for all that he has done. Surely this is Dinneford (not London) assurance, and ought to be worked up into a play!

S. G.

More Borrowing from Banks.---Gov. Porter has made another requisition upon the Banks of this State liable to such a call, for a loan of 1½ per ct. on their respective capitals. It is to be paid to the Treasury by the first of February, to meet the interest on the State debt we presume. So we go. How long can it be expected the State can go on in this way, borrowing money to pay interest.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 1st inst., says, there is a rumor that the Grand Jury have had a number of persons before them in relation to matters connected with the U. S. Bank.

BANKS OF PITTSBURGH.

We find the following statement of the condition of the Banks of this city in the Philadelphia National Gazette, compiled we presume from official documents. We question if any Banks in the country can show a more healthy condition. Even the Exchange Bank, which that paper inconsiderately cried down a few days ago, shows more specie on hand than sufficient to redeem her demand circulation, and her circulation of Certificates and Post Notes is being rapidly reduced. The Gazette says that it referred to her issue of State Scrip, when it spoke of her Notes beng too plenty in the Market, amounting altogether to $126,000.

State of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

November 2, 1841.

CR.

Bills discounted, exchanged on loans,	$1,186,081 14
Real estate, Banking house, &c.	61,914 79
Due from other Banks,	79,523 72
Miscellaneous items,	5,625 66
United States Treasury Notes, with interest,	117,820 00
Notes and checks of other Banks,	54,782 16
Gold and silver,	203,344 88
	$1,709,092 35

DR.

Capital stock paid,	$1,188,890 00
Profits for the last six months,	49,209 17
Contingent fund,	55,622 48
Unpaid dividends,	4,703 55
Notes in circulation,	45,395 00
Due to other Banks,	21,630 82
Individual depositors,	339,630 08
Miscellaneous,	4,011 25
	$1,709,092 35

State of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh,

and Office at Hollidaysburgh Pennsylvania,

November 2, 1841.

CR.

Bills Discounted, Exchange and Loans,	$1,032,694 44
Real Estate and Banking Houses,	49,006 98
Due from other Banks,	164,516 66
Miscellaneous items,	6,468 16
Notes and Checks of other Banks,	91,305 54
Silver and Gold,	161,514 12
	$1,505,507 90

DR

Capital Stock paid in,		$875,680 00
Profits for the last six months.		42,382 15
Contingent fund,		25,099 65
Unpaid Dividends,		2,511 79
Circulation on demand,		137,655 00
Circulation, Certifi's,	$98,300 00	
Circulation, P't Notes,	23,140 00	
		121,440 00
Due to Banks,		68,218 08
Due to Depositors,		232,071 23
		$1,505,507 90

Have an issue of State Scrip of 17½ per cent. on their capital, authorized by law of May 4, 1841.

State of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburgh.

November 2, 1841.

CR.

Bills discounted,	$406,358 42
Bills of exchange,	322,213 61
Bonds and mortgages,	63,324 96
State and other stocks,	36,250 00
Due by Banks,	113,735 05
Banking house,	17,454 17
Notes and checks of other banks,	56,888 00
Specie,	55,936 17
	$1,073,760 38

DR.

Capital Stock,	$600,000 00
Notes in circulation,	38,457 50
Certificates,	77,820 00
Due to Banks,	31,083 41
Profit and loss, (contingent fund)	111,424 40
Unpaid dividends,	861 00
Dividend declared No. 16, 4 per ct.	24,000 00
State tax,	1,920 00
Due depositors,	188,194 07
	$1,073,760 38

Mr. Giddings' Lecture.—The following is the substance of the closing remarks of Mr. Giddings in his lecture before the Wirt Institute, which we take from the Advocate of this morning.

"For nearly two centuries most of the Christian nations of Europe have justified the enslaving of the African race. No greater outrage upon the laws of nature or of nations was ever committed than has been committed on the African race. It is now no longer a question whether a corresponding penalty awaits the nations and people who have violated the plainest dictates of justice. The result of slavery, in one province or government will give us some idea of what it will be in others. If we take this as our rule, and St. Domingo as an example, we shall surely conclude that a day of fearful retribution awaits the state or nation that practices this violation of the rights of man. Great Britain had averted bloodshed by emancipating the blacks in their West India islands, but at no distant day these valuable provinces would be delivered up to the sons of Africa as a compensation for the wrongs they have endured. In confirmation of the doctrine that a violation of justice brought with it its own penalty, the Lecturer cited the well known difference of condition between Massachusetts and Virginia. The former contains a free population 737,799 of whom there are 4,448 adults unable to read. The latter a free population of 740,869 of whom 58,787 adults were unable to read! Thus the persons in Virginia who are unable to read, compared with those in Massachusetts is as ten to one! This view of the subject was further illustrated by reference to New York, Ohio, and the free States generally. The Lecturer concluded a recapitulation of the heads of his argument, by a fervent wish that his audience, in the various relations which they hold to each other, and to the community, may faithfully perform their several duties and receive the high approbation of their own consciences; of their fellow-men, and their God."

Southern Doctrines.---We find an abstract of the late message of the Governor of South Carolina, in the New York American, from which we take the following extracts; in order to show the spirit and temper of the South, and how little hope the north can indulge of seeing her measures of National economy and policy carried into effect, with any aid from the South. Gov. Richardson intimates; in his official message, that the South will have its own way, "peaceably if it can, forcibly if it must." The following are the extracts:

"His Excellency takes ground against a National Bank; against a protective tariff, which he would have resisted, come from what source it may; against a distribution of the Public Lands, which he considers "the first step to the assumption of State Debts designed to commence a consolidation of interests, obliterating all distinctions of soverignty or pride of independence, and tending to concentrate empire and dominion over the rights of the States and the liberties of the people;" against the one term principle, and against the abolition or modification of the veto power. He submits for consideration the correspondence between the Governors of New York and Virginia, and the resolutions thereupon of the Alabama Legislature, the subject of which he discusses at some length with the usual discretion and moderation of the South whenever slavery is in any way called into controversy, winding up with the magnificent determination to consider New York *"the perpetrator of their aggressions, the plunderer of our property, as a foe to our rights and an enemy to our peace"*

He suggests the importance and necessity of cultivating the means of safety and defence in view of *"the position which it may become the State to assume on any of these important questions,"* by cherishing a well trained and organized militia, and "other military resources and defences, without a due regard to which no State action can be efficient, and the assertion of sovereignity itself be but a bye-word and a reproach, without dignity and without effect."

PROSCRIPTIVE ANTIMASONRY.

Mr. White:—Will you permit me to refer once more to the article in the Advocate of Tuesday last on the subject of Antimasonry. I noticed on Thursday the gross inconsistency of that paper in contending, three months ago, that we were too liberal towards men who had been masons, and now declaiming about Proscriptive Antimasonry. I now wish merely to notice one assertion in that same article, which, assuming Antimasonry to be proscriptive, charges on it the ruin of the country. It is in the following words:

"This Antimasonic proscription has been the ruin of the country, and has produced discord and dissension, where union and harmony should prevail."

It is pretty clear to my mind that the writer of the above sentence is one of those stupid, besotted masons who have no religion but Masonry, and who prefers any other party to the Antimasonic. Probably the very man who called on the whigs before the election to defeat the Antimasonic ticket *at all hazards*, (that is, to elect Gazzam rather than Darsie.)

But what I am particularly surprised at, is the stupidity or hardihood of the assertion that the ruin of the country is attributable to Antimasonry. I am surprised, indeed, that, at this moment, when that paper and its correspondents are so bitterly arrayed against John Tyler, it should charge our present embarrassing position to Antimasons.

It is only about ten days since an article appeared in that paper, stating that Mr. Tyler had always been an extreme anti-Bank man, and an ultra anti-Tariff man. Now it is certainly one of the most stupid or criminal acts ever performed by any party to place at the head of the nation a man hostile to the greatest and most important measures deemed necessary to the prosperity of the country. And, let me ask, who placed the country in its present embarrassing position, under an executive opposed to the leading measures of the very party that elected him? Surely not the Antimasons. *They* had placed on the ticket with Harrison that great and well tried statesman, Daniel Webster,—the ablest man along with the most popular. The Antimasons never conceived the mad project of putting up, as the candidate of their party, a man who was *extra-hostile* to two of their most important measures—a protective Tariff, and a National Bank.

The *Whigs* subsequently met in convention, and, after several ballotings, very reluctantly concurred in the Antimasonic selection for the Presidency, *but struck from the ticket a man who agreed with them on every question*, and substituted John Tyler in his stead. The Antimasons, perhaps most unfortunately, concurred in the change, although by no means satisfied with it.

There is very great reason to fear that that most absurd and preposperous movement of the Whig Convention has much weakened the confidence of the honest yeomanry of the country in the professions of political leaders. It may be alleged that the Convention did not know Mr. Tyler to be anti-Bank and anti-Tariff. This is perhaps true; but surely they should have known all about his views before they preferred him to Daniel Webster.—But be that as it may, surely the Antimasons are not the authors of our present embarrassing position. Besides, even if the want of union is owing to the existence of the Antimasonic party, masonry, by its high crimes and misdemeanors, demanded the formation of such a party. The attribution of the division in the anti-Loco Foco ranks to Antimasonry, is just as rational, and not a whit more so, than it would be to charge the American Revolution as a crime on the patriots who resisted British injustice.

If the Advocate will undertake to contend that the masonic institution is not a bad and dangerous one, then it might, with some show of consistency, argue that Antimasonry is the cause of our present division. But so long as even that editor, with all his willingness to subserve the cause of the Lodge *indirectly*, dare not defend that blood-stained order, it is absurd, and basely detestable, to censure the party which has the courage to do what he shrinks from doing. If from mercenary motives, or from lack of nerve, he fails to do *his* duty manfully by denouncing and exposing the iniquity of Masonry, he should at least have self-respect, patriotism and honesty sufficient to refrain from giving cowardly, assassin stabs to those who possess more moral courage and devotion to the country's welfare than himself.

AN ANTIMASON.

Price of Lumber on the Allegheny River.

Pine boards,	per 1000 feet,	$6 a 7
do 2 inch plank,	do	$12 a 14
Cherry boards,	do	12 a 15
Poplar do ¼ to ¾ in	do	9 a 10
Shingles,	do	1,50 a 2
Lath,	do	2,50
Staves,		5 a 8
Scantling,	per 100	1 a 1,25
Wagon felloes,	do	7 a 8
Hay per ton,		14 a 16

—*Pittsburgh Intelligencer.*

New York State Canal.—The tolls recieved on the Canals of the State during the third week in November, amount to $62,777 15. This makes the entire revenue of the year, so far, (and the last week of November will add forty thousand dollars more,) *over two millons of dollars*. How stand the Forty Million Debt croakers now?—*N. Y. American.*

The Ohio River.—There is now a plenty of water in the river for any purpose. On Thursday afternoon and night the coal boats started and in twenty four hours that followed four hundred and twenty went down, having on board from six to nine hundred dollars worth each of our combustables intended for the markets below, making in the aggregate, at the least calculation, two hundred and fifty two thousand dollars worth.—*Wheeling Times, Saturday Nov. 27.*

Impeachment of a Judge.—At the meeting of the Legislature of South Carolina, on the 24th instant, Mr. Dudley, member from Marlborough, introduced the resolution impeaching Judge R. S. Gantt, of *incompetence* to discharg the high duties of his office. After much discussion, the matter was laid over to the following day. Intemperance is said to be the cause of the Judge's incompetency.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Death of Governor Buchanan.—The Gloucester (Mass.) Telegraph says: "We learn by a letter received in town last evening, that his Excellency, Thomas Buchanan, Governor of Liberia, died at Bassa, Sept 3, very much lamented." He was a man of extraordinary ability, and has given great satisfaction as Governor of the Colony.

Tariff.—The Danville Democrat says.----We see by the annual statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, that six millions three hundred and ninety-seven thousand, three hundred and seventy dollars worth of bar iron alone was imported into the United States during the last year, besides articles manufactured of iron, amounting to one million, twelve thousand three hundred and twelve dollars, making in the aggregate seven millions, four hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and eighty two dollars. Here is between seven and eight millions of dollars exported in one year to pay for an article we have at home of an inexhaustible supply. We need no stronger argument in favor of a protective tariff than this fact alone.

United Ulates Census.—Many of our Eastern newspapers are engaged occasionally, in publishing scraps from the last census, to show the magnitude of their cities, the vastness of their population and consequent greatness. Let us state a fact or two, so far as Ohio is concerned. It appears, then, that Ohio contains a white population more than double that of the great and mighty abstraction State, called by some "the ancient dominion"—that she contains a white population considerably more than that of Virginia and Kentucky put together, and only falls short 85,472 inhabitants of having a white population equal to Virginia, Kentucky, and South Carolina! What a commentary is this upon slave holding! The abolitionists never have presented half so strong an argument upon this subject, as the late census contains.

Further. The States of New York and Ohi- fall short only 225,733 inhabitants, of containing as great a white population as all the slave holding States put together.

These facts, with others of the same description that may be gathered from the census, furnish matter for deep and serious reflection.—*Steubenville Gazette.*

Post Office Department.—The Post Master General has published a circular to the special or travelling agents of the department, calling their attention to certain abuses, which he is determined to reform. These are the practices of one man holding the office and getting another to perform the duties; carelessness in opening and securing the mails; inattention of carriers and drivers; of travelling post masters on railroad routes; drivers carrying letters; and all deficiencies in the transmission of the mails.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Hon. J. R. Giddings, in an address to his constituents, respecting the doings of the late extra session of Congress, gives many facts in reference to the encroachments of the slave power, which ought to startle the people, and would, were they not more wedded to party than to humanity. Take the following one among many. The farmers of Ohio have paid to the British government more than six hundred thousand dollars as a tribute or duty on wheat; while cotton, the produce of southern slave labor, commands a premium of seven per cent. And yet one cannot speak or *vote* against this same slave power, without the greatest opposition from some of these same Ohio farmers.

The Wyandotts.—Negotiations have been in progress with the Wyandots for some months past for the sale of all their lands in Ohio to the United States, and then emigrate to the West. By a vote of the male portion of the tribe, assembled by their chiefs in Council on the 22d of Nov., it was determined, without a division, to authorize the chiefs to enter into a treaty of cession and removal.

The tribe decided, however, by a majority of two votes, that the sum offered by the United State's Commissioner was too small. Col. John Johnston, the U. S. Commissioner, in a communication to the State Journal remarks—"Thus it is virtually settled that the last tribe of the natives within the territory of Ohio will soon be prepared to leave us, and take up their residence near to their former friends, the Shawanese and Delewares, Southwest of Missouri."

The Wyandotts hold some of the fairest section of our State in the vicinity of Upper Sandusky, are mostly civilized, and elect their chiefs annually. The discussion on the subject of the proposed Treaty was conducted with frankness and fairness, and with perfect good feeling.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Horrible.---The following relation appears in the *Sentinelle* of Toulon, on the authority of a letter from Algiers:---"A lady of Algiers, who some time ago buried her children, recently obtained permission from the municipal authorities to have the grave and coffin opened, for the purpose of placing in the latter a still-born infant. The coffin was found to be entirely empty, and an inquiry being set on foot as to the cause of the disappearance of the remains of the first child, it was ascertained that the grave digger, who is the owner of an immense number of pigs, and who supplied most of the pork butchers in Algiers, fed his pigs with the corpses which he buried! In his house were large quantities of human flesh chopped up, and on examining the graves in the cemetery, every coffin was found empty. A discovery was also made, in the house of the grave digger, of Jewelry to the value of about fifty thousand francs, which had been buried with the bodies.

The criminal is arrested, and the prosecution is going on, but, what a dreadful reflection it is for many persons to think that they have been eating pork fed with the flesh of their own relatives! The use of pork has been interdicted for some time, and all the grave digger's pigs have, by order of the Procureur General, been killed and instantly buried."

Serious Affray at Pekin.—There has been some difficulty at Pekin during the summer; growing out of rival claims to the Ferry, which were brought to a rather serious termination on Wednesday. Messrs Allen and ------ claimed the exclusive right to the ferry, and put boats upon it. The corporation of Pekin contested this right, and also provided boats.---The agents of Allen were Mr. McGrew and son—of the corporation Mr. Thorp. The latter had a bell at their landing on this side, and on Tuesday the M'Grews built a pen round it, contending that it was upon their land. On Wednesday, Mr. J. B. Wagenseller, one of the Trustees of Pekin, crossed the river with two or three friends, and himself commenced tearing down the pen. The older McGrew thereupon seized a rail and struck him a blow which fractured his skull. Upon this, Mr. Thorp interposed, and with a weapon of some sort broke the shoulder of McGrew. The melee now became somewhat general. Mr. Allen, who had by this time arrived, struck a German in the head with a tomahawk; but the latter threw him into the river, and piled some boards upon him until his courage was very sensibly cooled. Father particulars of the fight we have not time to recount. At the close, it was discovered that the corporation party had entirely routed the others, and they crowned their victory by breaking to pieces the boats of the intruders. Mr. Wagenseller, we regret to hear, is hardly expected to recover.—*Peoria Regis.*

More Bank failures.--The New York Commercial says:---"There was considerable excitement in the street on Saturday, on account of the notes of a number of the free and safety fund banks being refused by the brokers.---They still decline purchasing this morning, but we have not been able to learn that any thing is the matter with the institutions whose notes were refused. Want of money and the fear of what *may* happen, having been apparently the incentives to the course pursued by the brokers."

The same paper adds:---"In addition to the institutions mentioned last week, we understand that the Housatonic Rail Road Co., the Agricultural Bank, of Brewer, Maine, and the St. Lawrence Bank, [red back] have failed to redeem their notes at the agencies in this city."

Getting at the $99,200.—We are gratified to learn from the Pennsylvanian that Mr. Campbell the counsel for judgment creditors of the Band of the United States has attached several debts due that institution and likewise the $99,200 deposit in the hands of Messrs. Handy, Lewis and others. *These defendants, will be compelled to answer under oath,* and unless the matter is hushed up and smothered, ere it reach a court room, we shall know whether the charges of bribery and corruption, fairly charged but faintly denied, against Gov. Porter and his confidential friends were not well founded! We sincerely hope that this suit may come to trial; we want the people of Pennsylvania to have all the knowledge of their Governor, which the evidence would develope.—*Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

A Yankee Whig Governor.---A late number of the London Courier contains the following extract of a letter from an English gentleman travelling in America:

"I am travelling in Vermont for pleasure and information. I have journeyed 500 miles in my own carriage, and have not seen a person in my progress to whom I should have dared to offer alms! As I was detained an hour or two a few days since, I saw a sturdy looking farmer pass the inn, driving a 1 horse cart loaded with wool, on which he was seated. He drove to a store, shouldered his bales of wool one after another, and placed them in the Merchant's shop. Who do you think it was? Paine, the present Governor of Vermont!"

Awful Accident.—We learn that a boat with three men went over the Falls of Niagara, on the night of Monday last! They had started from Schlosser, at 9 o'clock, intending to cross over to Hudson's tavern, two miles above Chippewa. Shortly after they left the shore, cries from the river were heard ot Field's tavern, near by, excited no attention as similar noises are very common in that quarter from boatmen passing to and fro. No suspicion of the accident was had until Thursday when inquiry began to rise, and on Friday, awful evidence of the fate of the boat and her devoted crew was presented in the fragments found in the eddy below the Falls.

It is supposed that the boat was struck by a squall, and being heavily loaded with six barrels of whiskey, sunk—the wretched men on board being swept by the resistless current down the American rapids and over the frightfull precipice below! The names of two were *Jehiel D. Kinney* and *John York*, and the other was a stranger, who had merely taken passage for Canada. The two former were from Nova Scotia—Kinney had kept tavern eight miles below the falls for two years past, and left a wife and three children. Part of one of the mangled bodies is said to have been found yesterday.—*Buffalo Advertiser, Nov. 26.*

From the New York American.

A WEEK IN VENICE, No. III.

Having attempted to describe my recollections of particular objects in this city, let me return to the impression which its general appearance produces upon a stranger. I think that one who sees it, as I did, under the influence of a clear sky and mild temperature, will honestly coincide with the majority of travellers in pronouncing it the most picturesquely magnificent place in the world. Everybody knows it is consecrated by certain poetic and historic associations, but apart from these, other and purely material causes render it a favorite with artists, and have occasioned more pictures of it than perhaps of any city in Europe. I need not mention here the beautiful works of the Elder Canaletti, which have the verisimilitude of Daguerrotype delineations with all the charms of colour superadded. The "Cittadoro" is fortunate in having had so faithful a limner, and when she sinks again to her native waves, his pencil may preserve the memory of her fascinations as that marvellous picture of Titian's in Florence has embalmed in eternal youth the glorious beauty of *his* golden haired mistress. Among the circumstances that attract the eye of a painter here, is the broad and graceful sweep of the Grand Canal which produces such beautiful contrasts of light and shadow in the facades of the adjacent palaces—such magicial changes of view at each advance of the gondola. Besides this let me mention the presence of water every where, and the reflections within it—the unity of tint arising from the employments, almost universally, of the same building material, a fine white marble—the harmony, too, which results from the fact that every thing in sight, excepting the water, is the product of Art. I mean by this, that Nature, free and spontaneous, as in trees and gardens, is nowhere seen. I will add to these causes, the Oriental aspect pervading all the architectural embellishments, and giving so much richness and grace to the most solid piles. But in my opinion, the principal external charm of Venice is (if the pedantry of the expression may be pardoned) its synchronically antique air. It seems to have come down to us untouched from the days of Marno Faliero—to have been built for the residence of the ancient masters of the sea in the epoch of their greatest glory, and preserved to our times without any change except that produced by the elements. And this is almost literally true. There are no modern structures in Venice. There is no patchwork of old and new, which one sees in other places—a confusion of all times and fashions, smart finical houses thrust in among blackened and decayed ones. The buildings most lately erected, (I speak without book,) are probably an hundred years old, while a very large proportion of the rest date back to the times of Sansovino and Scamozzi. The elements, therefore, have acted upon every object so long that the inequality in their influence is scarcely discernable, and Time, the boldest and yet most subtle of artists, has thrown an uniform tint over the picture, and toned down all its original dissonances into one beautifuly harmonious whole. This it is which so endears Venice to the lover of Art. She is a Pompeii preserved in the open air—the home of the conquerors of Cyprus, Candia, and Byzantium---adorned with all that rich luxuriance of embellishment which they learned in the East, but withal now fast crumbling away, and more beautiful, and touching our hearts the more, from this aspect of decline and death. Or rather she is, as an Italian has called her, a *spectral* City, gleaming forth out of the night of the Middle Ages—the Apparition of dead Empire pale and cold---but bearing about her still, much of that air of costly magnificence

"In which the majesty of buried *Venice*
"Did sometimes walk."

And this unity and homogeneousness in the antique air of its architecture is a striking illustration of its past history. It shows the long quiet of its domestic affairs. Here has been no civil war, and, until Napoleon's day, no conquest by strangers. *He* made his mark every where, as we all know, not by setting up paltry statues, but by substantial improvements on a grand scale; which the necessities of the public will cause to remain forever, and thus to become, by the nature of things, enduring monuments of his sagacity and genius. So he left here the print of his fingers. He made a beautiful garden at the end of the quay—the only green spot in Venice, and which will last perhaps after her marble palaces sink in the waves. But this is almost the only exception to that antique, historic air to which I have alluded, and is too far from the centre of the city to be taken into account in this connection. Here, then, we may say, are no marks of foreign conquest or of civil tumult. The brick and stone which, before the invention of printing, were the most powerful mementos of their state and progress that men could leave behind them, remain here entire—unsupplanted by modern structures—without any patching and propping by the hands of successors.—Here have been no pulling down and building up—no bastile destructions—no barricades --no ponts d'Austerlitz---no barricades l'Etoile—no tumults on railroads--no Buckingham palaces. If any of those grave dignitaries in black velvet and gold chains---the Grimani, the Barberigi, the Moncenigi, should step forth from Titian's picture frames, they might find their ancient palaces without difficulty. But how their blood would boil at the sight of that stupid blue-eyed Northman in white uniform and mustachoes standing sentinel beneath the the Corinthian horses! How that old Venitian pride which exalted their state above all things else, above the Church of Christ even, and dictated the proverb, "Siamo Veneziani poi Christiani."

"We are Venitians, *after that* Christians," how this would be wounded and humiliated when they should see the ensigns of an unknown power fastened over the balconies of State---strange banners floating from the masts in the Piazza and the Lion of St. Mark's, their symbol, the battle-cry, the Word, which for them comprehended every thing great, and holy, and patriotic, cast down and trampled upon?

There was much food for reflection in the aspect of the square, as we saw it nightly by moonlight, filled with indolent Venitians, listening to the music of their northern conquerors—the wild airs of Meyerbeer and Von Weber with which the bands of the Austrian regiments regaled them while they were taking their ices. One could not help contrasting these sluggards with those troops of returning victors who so often rowed over the Lagune and crossed this area, laden with the spoils of the conquered East—with those multitudes who celebrated here the conquest of Candia and so many other triumphs of the republic by sea and land—with the ten thousand impassioned souls that crowded this Piazza six hundred years before, and with earnest cries and gestures and warm tears, sanctioned the treaty which originated the fourth crusade.

"Oh, for one hour of blind old Dandolo?"

But there is nothing in many of the associations suggested by the Piazza di San Marco to gratify an American republican. Here was the focus of the most silent, stern, iron-hearted authority which ever controlled a people—the seat of an invisible power which, by the single principle of Fear, ruled and overawed all, from the Doge to the meanest boatman. Here, beside the quay, were stationed those darkly shrouded boats which bore the formidable letters C. D. X., and were always in readiness to obey the mysterious mandates of the Council of Ten. Here the people performed the only part they were allowed to take in the election of the Doge—the slavish service of bearing him around the square upon their shoulders. Here was the noble Francisco Carmagnola beheaded after having been tortured in the adjoining Ducal Palace. These stones were moistened with the tears of the wretched Fuscari. Between these columns the morning light of a certain day of May, in the year 1618, disclosed to the eyes of the wondering citizens the bodies hung upon gibbets, of many men whose names and the crimes for which they died were then wholly unknown, but whose melancholy doom the genius of Otway has since invested with a romantic interest.

The ancient Government of Venice seems to have been less influenced by human passions than any which has ever existed. It moved with the inevitable certainty of a Fate. The people when they spoke of it bowed their heads, and pointing with their fore finger upwards, said, *"those above."* Its terrible principles of action are sufficiently well disclosed by two works—one the Statutes of the Inquisition of State; and the other the Opinions written for the republic by its famous Counsellor, the Monk Paolo Sarpi. The substance of these two collections is given by M. Daru in his excellent. "Histoire de la Republique de Venise."

* * * * * * *

A singular state of society must that have been over which this secret power was constantly brooding—this power never forgiving, always exacting, propitiated by no sacrifices!—It naturally enough gave a coloring to social life, and the universal use of masks increased the mystery which paraded all outward acts.—Men went about their business and their pleasures, their mourning and their feasting, in mask. The Pope's nuncio, monks and nuns, and many others who were under religious vows, in this disguise, could frequent, undetected, the resorts of earthly pleasure. And this was a better safe-guard than name or rank, or other personal consideration. An offence committed against a mask was punished more severely than if the sufferer had gone with face uncovered. The police, in other matters so unscrupulous, respected a burlesque disguise. Under this the rights of all the world were equal and inviolable.

In no city in Europe was gambling carried on to such an extent as at Venice; and its excess may be attributed, according to M. Daru, in some sort, to the act of the Government itself. It seems that the armies of the Republic had brought from the Archipelago two immense columns of granite, which lay forty or fifty years upon the quay, on account of the want of sufficient mechanical skill to raise them. At last a Lombard Architect succeeded in elevating them upon the smaller piazza, by means of wetting the cables which held them suspended and which he shortened after propping the columns. The Dodge having allowed him to name his own price for his services, he exacted this, that games of chance, then severely prohibited in Venice, should be permitted in the interval which separated the two columns.—The Dodge consented to the introduction of an abuse, rather than to retract his promise; and thus these forbidden games had an asylum in the public square, in front of the ducal palace itself. This scandal lasted nearly four hundred years, until the magistrates purposely made the resort disgraceful, by using the place for the execution of criminals. This, however, did not extirpate the vice, although it prevented the public exhibition of it. Senators might still have been seen in all the ensigns of official dignity, presiding at faro-tables, and surrounded by masked players. Patrician families were still frequently ruined by gambling, and the stoical indifference with which immense sums were lost continued to be a subject of wonder to all travellers.

The courtesans of Venice [illegible] the most celebrated for their beauty of any in the world, and their praises are naively told in many old books of voyages. They became at last a part of the machinery of the government from the facility with which they discovered important secrets; and the story has been often repeated of their expulsion by the Senate about the middle of the last century, and their subsequent recall by a solemn decree, in which they were designated." *nostre benemente meretrice.*"

These licentious pleasures, seven theatres, and the frequent festivals, which were celebrated with great pomp, drew crowds of strangers to Venice, The ceremony of the Marriage the Sea, for instance, sometimes brought together there as many as forty or fifty thousand. But notwithstanding this, says the historian before quoted, Venice was a silent city. No vendue there refreshed the eye—no noise attended the universal movement. Thousands of gondolas, of uniform shape, and always covered with black drapery, glided peacefully over the canals. In the crowd passing before one's eyes not a single individual could be distinguished. Habits, buisness, pleasures—all were involved in mystery.

I have ventured to recall these peculiarities in the government and manner of the Venetian Republic to the memory of the reader, at the risk of wearying his patience, in order that he may behold in imagination, as I did in reality the strange beauty of this decaying city, with a pleasure enhanced by these recollections of its ancient rulers, and of the mystery and picturesqueness of its outward life.

Let me not forget also to remind him of what Poetry and Romance have done to illuminate these palaces and porticoes with golden light. Nowhere do the creations of fancy seem to take so completely the glow and the substance of Truth. Portia and Gratiano bore hearts as strong and warm, and lived as really for us, did Marino, Faliero and his bride.—The Rialto interests us as much for the sake of Shylock as of "blind old Dandola" himself. Standing at sunset upon the Campanile and looking down on the square and port, not less vividly appears to our mind's eye the majestic form of the Moor, with his sunburnt companions in arms landing from some eastern triumph, and moving in proud array to the Ducal palace, than the famous act of humiliation—the wonder of all Europe—which once took place here, when the Emperor submitted his neck to be trodden upon by the Roman Pontiff. Yes, Othello has for us even stronger, a more enduring existence than Alexander III, or Frederick Barbarossa. What a gracious benefactor, then, has Shakspeare been to Venice! In how many souls has he implanted a desire to see her marble splendors—with what an affection does he inspire us for her bridges and palaces---with what a regret to part from them as if they bore the footprints of well beloved friends!

H. N.

Good news from Ohio.—We learn by a friend from Ohio, that at the last court at St. Clairsville, Belmont county, fifteen of the mob who assailed our friend Eli Nichols, in the latter part of the summer, were arrested, tried, found guilty, fined $15 each, and imprisoned for a short time. Fifteen mobocrats would form a small procession, as they were marched to jail by the sheriff. Some of the mob gave leg-bail, by which means they got clear. This will have a good effect in that part of the country, and cause the rights of abolitionsts to be much more respected than they have been. When we were in Ohio, these mobocrats threatened that they would not be taken; but it seems they could not withstand the power of the laws, and though they were not all taken, enough were secured to give a hint. Now, this Belmont county is in the same State that Cincinnati is in; but his honor Judge Kennon is no kin to Judge Reed, of the Queen City; nor are old Belmont and her authorities "sold to southern bullies, for their stolen gold."—*Spirit of Liberty.*

A special election in Jackson county, Ga., for a Representative to the State Legislature, has resulted in the choice of Daniel, the Whig candidate, by a majority of 33 votes. There are some bright spots yet that *Tylerism* cannot destroy.—*N. Y. Amer.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,
BY D. N. WHITE & Co.
NEAR THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 20 lines, or less,	One insertion,	$0 50
" "	Two "	0 75
" "	Three "	1 00
" "	Three months,	3 75
" "	"	6 00
" "	"	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

Five lines or less,	One year,	$6 00
" "	" Six months,	5 00

D. N. WHITE, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH....DECEMBER 8, 1841.

INDIA COTTON.—We call attention to an article on this subject, which we copy to-day from the Boston Atlas. If any thing can awaken the South to the necessity of providing a home market for the produce of our own soil, it will be the startling fact, that in a very few years American Cotton will be interdicted in the British Market, as well as American grain. That India can produce a sufficient *quantity* of Cotton for the supply of England, and as cheap as America, is now beyond all question. American Cotton growers possess an advantage in the *quality* of their article, which it will be harder for the India cotton growers to overcome, though they hope to equal even in this respect; but if India furnishes all the common and middling qualities, and this country has to compete with Texas in furnishing a prime article, the necessity of a home market, we should think, would be evident to the most prejudiced Southerner.

We assure the Pittsburgh Gazette, that we really think our currency as good as their's *intrinsically*, notwithstanding the brokers give more for their's.—*Cin. Gazette.*

We admit that the *currency* of Pittsburgh, *technically* speaking, is no better than that of Cincinnati, as it consists principally of the same descriptions of paper, to wit: Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois Bank Notes. But if our Cincinnati friend means by *currency*, the notes of the Banks of Pittsburgh, we shall be inclined to dispute the position. Let a person receive for wages or debt, a five dollar note on a Bank of Pittsburgh and one on a Bank of Cincinnati, and his Pittsburgh note would be worth 50 cents more than his Cincinnati note in Pittsburgh, and 35 cents more in Cincinnati. Let our friend also read the statement of the condition of our banks lately published, and ask himself whether Cincinnati notes are even "*intrinsically*" as good as ours. If specie paying banks are better than suspended ones, then we think he must give judgment in our favor.

THE NEW REVENUE LAW.—We observe a long article in the American Sentinel in regard to a provision in the New Revenue Law, which is said to be entirely original, and is expected to be extremely useful. It is a clause providing for the taxation of *imitation articles of trade*, at the highest ad valorem rate put upon the *articles imitated*. It seems that formerly when any specific article has been taxed by a duty, the ingenuity of the Manufacturer has been taxed to produce an article which would answer every purpose of the article on which the duty was laid, and yet resembled it only, and therefore came in free of duty as a non-enumerated article. Thus "Gunny cloth" was introduced in place of "Cotton Bagging," which was protected by a duty, and extensively manufactured in this country. Cottons in the garb of silk and linen, and brass and copper in that of gold, and the like, were extensively imported, thereby defrauding the revenue, and injuring our own manufacturers. This new provision will entirely put a stop to this description of frauds on the revenue, which is supposed to have amounted to two millions of dollars heretofore. The credit of the suggestion is claimed by CHAS. B. PENROSE, Solicitor of the Treasury.

HON. HENRY CLAY passed through Wheeling, on his way to Washington, on Wednesday last. The Gazette says he looks very well.

PENNSYLVANIA IMPROVEMENTS.—The Harrisburgh Intelligencer says that the receipts from our public works this year will not amount to one million of dollars, and that this amount will be more than absorbed in repairs and the payment of canal officers.

STATE DEBT OF ILLINOIS.—A late Springfield, (Ill.) Journal, contains a statement of the debt of that state, which we give below. It is a fearful load, and considering the infancy of the state, and the low price of her staple productions, is the heaviest debt owing by any state in the Union. Burdened as Pennsylvania is, it is nothing to that which rests upon Illinois. Pennsylvania is not rich in lands only, but she possesses inexhaustible mines of iron, coal, &c., together with an immense amount of personal property and individual wealth. Situated as she is, the productions of her soil find a ready market at home, while the produce of her mines and manufactories exported to other states brings a large annual increase to her wealth.

It is not so with Illinois. Her wealth consists almost solely in lands. Her inhabitants are generally poor, and indebted in a large amount to other States. The produce of her rich soil is sold at a low rate. Pork and Wheat, her staple productions, will scarcely bear taking to market from the interior. Wheat fetches a little better price than formerly at Alton, near St. Louis, being 70 cts per bushel, but at Warsaw, 200 miles further up the Mississippi, it is quoted at 50 cents, and in the interior towns, it cannot be sold for that in cash. Pork is only worth $1,25 on an average. How then is she going to pay this dreadful debt?—Her only remedy is to go for a high Tariff, for the encouragement of American Manufactures, thereby creating a home market for her staple productions. We do not believe it is in her power to pay the interest at present; but when her resources are fully developed, and her productions bear a fair price, she can easily throw off this load. We sincerely hope that that fair State will not be disgraced by the doctrine of repudiation. Let her officially declare her inability to pay at present, but solemnly promise to commence the liquidation of her debts at as early a day as practicable; and by so doing she will maintain her honor and the respect of her sister States.

"Sometime hereafter we intend, if possible, to furnish an exact statement. The gross amount as we have given it, rises to over nineteen millions of dollars. We recollect in a speech of Mr. Browning's in the State Senate, near two years ago, that he stated the debt of this state in 1842 would amount to twenty-two millions. If we go on hypothecating and otherwise disposing of State Bonds, it will exceed that sum.

Estimated Debt of the State.

Amount of State debt reported by the Governor, Nov. 26, 1840,	$13,643,601 83
Amount of State Bonds in the hands of the assignees of Wright & Co. for which the State is responsible,	1,200,000 00
Internal Improvement Scrip issued to Dec. last,	1,341,959 59
Debt to State Bank increased since November 5, 1840, say	200,000 00
Bonds issued in 1841, for Northern Cross Rail Road,	100,000 00
Bonds hypothecated by Dr. Barrett to pay January interest,	300,000 00
Bonds hypothecated to the U. S. Bank not redeemed,	100,000 00
Bonds hypothecated by Gen. Whitesides to pay July interest,	840,000 00
Recent (supposed) issue of canal State Bonds by the Governor,	500,000 00
In all,	$19,125,561 42

Besides this sum a considerable amount of scrip has been issued by the Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer, as a Board, to settle up the affairs of the internal Improvement system.

Of this sum $807,585 39 is due to the school fund; and $477,919 44 on account of "surplus revenue"—which last sum, however, has been remitted by Congress—leaving as the debt of this State, at the present time, the sum of ☞$18,646,641 98—and probably there are some items yet to be added.

Can the People of Illinois at this time pay the interest on our State debt? We might, perhaps, with more propriety ask, can they ever pay it? Surely neither interest or principal if the present plan of issuing and disposing of State bonds is continued."

J. FENNIMORE COOPER.—This gentleman bids fair to obtain a greater celebrity by his penchant for Libel suits, than for his notorious carricatures of Americans and American manners. The editor of the N. Y. Tribune, says that he (Cooper) has commenced legal proceedings against the editor and publishers of that paper, for an alleged libel, contained in a letter in reference to the proceedings of the late libel suits of that gentleman.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.—The Harrisburgh Reporter announces Mr. BUCHANAN as a candidate for the Presidency. It says, "It is obvious hat public feeling has centered, in an eminent degree, upon Mr. BUCHANAN, as *the* candidate, and that in due season the necessary steps will be taken to place him in a proper position before the American people."

The whole amount expended on the railroads of Massachusetts is $17,355,923, the average annual income on which is seven and one-third per cent. The yankees manage matters well.

THE MORMONS.—The Warsaw Signal states that troubles are thickening in that region in reference to the Mormons. The inhabitants charge the Mormons with pilfering, and talk of driving them out of the country. We fear there will be trouble before Joe Smith's humbug is exploded. The Mormons are well prepared to fight, and will not be easily dispossessed of the promised land.

SENATOR BENTON is lying very ill at Washton city.

The rumored death of the Hon. DIXON H. LEWIS is fully contradicted.

GEN. CAMERON is spoken of by some of the Locofoco presses as an eligible candidate for State Treasurer.

BANKS OF PITTSBURGH.

We published yesterday statements showing the condition of the three banks established at Pittsburgh. These banks, it is stated, have never refused payment of their notes in specie when presented, since the resumption in January last. The Exchange Bank issued, under the act of May, 1841, for account of the State, about one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, which are redeemable in the stock of the State. A writer in the Pittsburgh Advocate of last Monday, and a friend of the bank, states that owing to the demand for funds to remit to Philadelphia, these notes as they were issued were sought after for that purpose, and consequently the greater part of them were thrown upon the Philadelphia market. This caused the abundance of which we spoke as regards the obligations of this bank which some days since, and led us to give a caution to the public. So far it must provide for, its statement shows that it has ample means for the purpose, and that it is in an admirably sound condition.

The condition of the three banks of Pittsburgh calls for a more particular notice than their general statements convey to the casual reader, as regards their immediate means and liabilities.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

Its immediate liabilities are	
Notes in circulation,	$45,395 00
Due to other banks,	21,630 00
Due individual depositors,	339,630 00
	$406,655 00
Immediate resources,	
Due from other banks,	79,523 00
U. S. Treas'y notes with interest,	117,820 00
Notes and checks of other banks,	54,782 00
Gold and silver,	203,344 00
	455,469 00
Excess of immediate means over the immediate liabilities,	$48,814 00

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

Its immediate liabilities are	
Notes in circulation payable on demand,	137,655 00
Due to other Banks,	68,218 00
Due individual depositors,	232,071 00
	$437,944 00
Immediate resources,	
Due from other banks,	164,516 00
Notes and checks of other banks,	21,630 00
Silver and gold,	161,514 00
	417,335 00
Excess of the immediate liabilities over the immediate means,	$20,609 00

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK PITTSBURGH.

Its immediate liabilities are,	
Notes in circulation,	38,457 00
Due to other Banks,	31,083 00
Due for dividends,	24,000 00
Due depositors,	188,194 00
	281,734 00
Immediate resources,	
Notes and checks of other banks,	56,888 00
Due by other banks,	113,735 00
Specie,	55,936 00
	266,559 00
Excess of immediate liabilities over the immediate means,	$55,175 00

This latter named bank has a line of domestic bills of exchange running to maturity, amounting to 322,213 dollars, one half of which, at least, no doubt becomes due in so short a period hence, that it might with propriety be classed among its immediate means.

It affords us pleasure to show forth the condition of such banks as these. They furnish proofs that they have been managed prudently and with good judgment.—*Nat. Gaz., Dec. 8*

From the New York Express.

MAJOR DOWNING ON THE COMING MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1841.

To the Editors of the New York Express—the same paper my old friend Mr. Dwight printed a spell ago.

Mr. Editors—We have ben, all hands on us, as busy as beavers for the last ten days getting the Message ready for Congress, and if I don't miss my guess you will say, when you come to read it, that it is about as complete a national paper as ever left the White House; and if any man can find a hook about it to pull any part on't down, you may depend he is no sound American—but one who would rather see the country ruinated than not, just for the sake of grumbling and complaining of Capting Tyler. The Capting goes on the principle that there may be something good even in a *Sub-Treasury* or in *a Bank*—and so he takes the notion of only chopping off and gutting out the worse parts of both systems, and hammering the good of both into one lump.

It is a pretty hard matter to please every body, but this is a wide and long country, and folks living in one corner on't must remember that there are a great many corners to look to and take care on.

I suppose you would like to know exactly what the Message says, and I mean to let you know word for word as soon as Congress lets Capting Tyler know that they are ready to hear what he has got to say. We don't do things here exactly as they used to do them a few years ago in these matters. When any thing is told, it is told to all creation at once. All I can say is, whatever it does say is intended to do the most good to the greatest number, and the Secretary Reports about the Army matters and the Navy matters—and the Treasury Report and the Postmaster General's Report are about as complete things as you have heard tell on for a good many years. And when the people in Congress and other folks outside comes to talk about things—and you hear any one grumble and growl, you may be sure it is because he don't think he has got, or is likely to get in his basket a *leetle more* than his share. Some folks always have that notion. Especially *party* folks, who think that having made most noise, they have earned most and ought to have it—and these are the kind of folks that Capting Tyler thinks ought to have if possible, a *leetle less* that their quiet neighbors, and sartainly not more.

About the money and currency matters of the Message, I suppose a good many folks will disagree, and honestly disagree too, but it is one thing to build a new house on a new *quarter section* where things are as they were left after the world was made; and it is another thing to build a new house in the middle of old ruins and close neighbors. In one case you can dig as deep as you please, and *spread out as wide* as you please, and pile up your materials *where* you please, where all is your own for acres around, and no one to prevent it; but in the other case you have got to see that you don't dig under your neighbor's foundation, and not pile your lumber before his door, or annoy him more than *the law allows*—and you must fix your chimbly so that you don't smoke him out.

This makes all the difference in the world, and folks (reasonable folks) should keep their eye on this. And lastly, you will find after reading what is going on to Congress that matters and things in general are not so far down hill as some croakers have tried to make them, and that like a foggy and rainy day, folks should remember that the sun is shining above that fog, and will shortly show his face thro' it, and that tho' we have all been compelled to use umberellas and ever coats and over shoes, we shall soon be able to hang them up and walk out without them.

Your friend and fellow citizen,
J. DOWNING, Major, &c. &c.

OPINIONS OF PRESIDENT TYLER ON THE TARIFF.—One of the topics of the Message of the President, at the approaching session of Congress, will be of necessity the readjustment of the Tariff. The following extract from a letter addressed by Mr. Tyler, to Wm. Robinson, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa., under date of 17th of October, 1840, will therefore be read with interest: "My opinions were fully expressed at St. Clairsville, and at Steubenville. At both places, in regard to the question, What are your opinions as to the Tariff? I answered that I was in favor of sustaining the Compromise Bill. That it contained the principle of retro-action, the moment the duty attained its minimum, which forced up the protection *eo instanti, to what was equivalent to 40 per cent.*—That the change which it effected in the plan of valuation, and the mode of payment, was fully equal in my view to 25 or 30 per cent; and that with a cessation of the war upon the currency which had paralyzed the industry of the country, I was sanguine in the hope and the belief, that prosperity would be speedily restored.

That in connection with this, I would take occasion to say that *I was in favor of the Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the States, and in favor of raising the Revenue by duties on Imports, in opposition to a resort to a system of direct taxation*, as every way onerous to the people, unproductive to the treasury and expensive in the collection. That in these views I was pleased to believe that I concurred with Mr. Clay and General Harrison, so that there existed a prospect, in the event of General Harrison's election, that a permanent system would be introduced in place of a fleeting and ever-varying system, which promised one thing to-day and produced another to-morrow."—*Bost. Atlas.*

STATE CREDIT.—Since the evil example set by Mississippi, there is talk elsewhere of repudiating State debts. In Indiana it has been discussed, and we are sorry to say, some can be found who advocate the Loco Foco doctrines. The people generally, however, if we can judge from the tone of their papers, are determined to maintain their own honor and the credit of their State, at the cost of still heavier taxation. The Michigan City Gazette says it has not heard a single individual in Northern Indiana advocate the repudiating policy.—*Buff. Com. Advertiser.*

"Most of our State debt," says that paper, "was contracted in good faith, and with individuals who had entire confidence in the integrity of our State; it was contracted too at a time when all had the utmost confidence in our ability to meet every farthing as it became due, and when even to intimate that we would never pay would have been looked upon as an insult to our State. Now unfortunately we are in trouble, our bonds are depreciated in market, and we have no means to meet the interest without a resort to direct taxation, and shall we resort to this, or refuse even to pay a farthing? Shall the State of Indiana, in her infancy, be dishonored among her sister States, or shall we set the proud example of resorting to still heavier taxation, in order to preserve our faith and character untarnished? Portions of the State may entertain the idea of refusing to pay, but Northern Indiana raises her voice—however weak—and scorns the debasing proposition. Our citizens are descendants of 'the pilgrim stock,' and would bow their heads with shame at the idea of having their adopted State disgraced in the eyes of their country. They will cheerfully meet their share of the State tax, and would rejoice to see every portion of the State do the same."

SHOCKING MURDER.—The Knoxville Register of the 24th contains the following account of a Murder committed in McMinn County on the 25th inst. The victims were the wife and daughter of Mr. McMahan, a respectable farmer residing about four miles north of Athens, and the murderer was a negro boy owned by him. On the morning of the day, Mr. M. had started for Decatur, Meigs county, upon business, leaving at home his wife, a daughter aged about 13, an infant, and the negro boy Peter.

Four or five hours, as is supposed, after the murder was committed, the bodies of the wife and daughter were discovered by some neighbors, lying in different rooms, lifeless and weltering in blood. An axe or large hatchet was the instrument used by the ruffian to accomplish his nefarious purpose, and with it he had first split open, and then nearly severed from the bodies, the heads of the unfortunate victims. The blood had spread over the floor and congealed in large masses. The little child which was just beginning to walk, had been about its mother, and its footprints marked with blood, were found here and there upon the floor—it had finally gone into the kitchen, and was discovered sitting upon the dead body of its sister.

This diabolical murder has justly excited strong indignation in Athens and its vicinity. Diligent search has been instituted for the murderer, and although he had not on Friday last been found, it is hardly possible that he can escape. It is certainly one of the most inhuman butcheries ever perpetrated, and no pains should be spared to bring the rascal to justice.—*Nash. Banner, Nov. 29.*

From the Boston Atlas.

How long may American Cotton find an open Market in England.

This question finally resolves itself into another. How soon will the Indian cotton compete in *quality* with the American? When that happens, farewell to our cotton trade with England? India, as we have already shown, *can* produce quintuple the quantity necessary for the consumption of Great Britain. The only hope of the American cotton grower has been that its quality is necessarily inferior to American. Remove this obstacle to competition, and you remove every thing. America, then, will have to contend with the cheap labor of India, with a growth of cotton far greater than the demand, and above all, with PROHIBITORY DUTIES. We have by us a pamphlet, published in London in April last, entitled "The Commerce of British India, viewed in its probable influence on the Slave products of the United States, by an American." The writer has compiled a vast amount of information relative to the growth of cotton in India. We copy the following extract. It originally appeared in this pamphlet, though it has since been transferred, bodily, to an article in Hunt's Magazine for September, and also into Lester's "Glory and Shame of England."

"You consume," said Gladstone, in Parliament, in 1838, "318 millions of lbs. of cotton, which proceed from slave labor, and only 45 millions of lbs. which proceed from free labor; and that, too, while you have the means in India, at a very little expense, of obtaining all you require from free labor." "Under a juster government," says a writer of 1840, "we might make ourselves independent of the great product of the United States; and low as the price of Upland cotton now is, (6d) we might bring it down to 4d a lb." "It is not attempted to be denied," says F. C. Brown, of Tellichery, (E. I.) in 1838, "that the natives of India can produce sugar, cotton, tobacco, and coffee, in the proportions of millions to hundreds. It is admitted that they ask no more than to be suffered to produce these commodities; had they been so suffered 50 years ago, it is demonstrably certain, that not a negro slave would now exist, either in the West Indies or America; for he could not be profitable to his master, competing with the Indian laborer at 3d a day."—The venerable Clarkson says, in a late pamphlet of his, "That he has received information recently from India, that individuals are hiring large tracts of land of the East India Company, principally for the cultivation of cotton. One person has taken 60,000 acres at his own risk, and expects to employ 100,000 people *more* than at present." We are all aware, too, that the East India Company have latterly been taking much pains to procure the best seeds from America.

"This part of India," continues the pamphlet referring to the district at the mouth of the Irawaddy, "is very similar in climate and situation to the Delta of our Mississippi; and could supply an immense quantity of cotton of the best quality for the English market. A Bombay Newspaper of 1839 remarks, 'we have shown, in a former number, that until the year 1830, we derived no agricultural produce *whatever* from the fertile plains of Berar, (600 miles from the coast;) and supplied that district with but a single article—salt—which, owing to the almost impracticable state of the roads, was conveyed from this city on the backs of bullocks. In that year, one of the native salt merchants tried the experiment of conveying back to Bombay, upon his returning bullocks, some of the cotton which abounds in that country; the experiment was completely successful, and next year, (1831,) 10,000 loads were received from that one district by the same rude conveyance. In 1836, 90,000 loads were received from the same province; but, the paper remarks, 'the roads were so bad, that it imposes an additional cost of 80 per ct., upon its original price. The government, however, have at length taken up the subject, and have directed surveys to be made for building the road, to cost £30,000.' They have also resolved to make a road from Bombay to Agra, into the very heart of the cotton district.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in connection with the East India Company, having directed their attention particularly to this staple, express their conviction, that large supplies of cotton could be procured from British India at a moderate cost, if the cultivation and preparation were better attended to. Accordingly, the Company sent out an intelligent and capable individual to the United States; and in the fall of 1840, he returned to England, accompanied by several Americans, well acquainted with the cultivation; and bringing with them several American cotton gins, and parcels of the best kinds of seeds. The gins were set up in Liverpool, and several parcels of Indian cotton (in the seed) submitted to the working of the new machinery, and declared increased in price, from the operation, ¼ to ⅜ of a penny on the pound. The result was, that while the American gins could clean 1400 lbs. a day, to the great improvement of the raw material, an Indian machine (a churka) with three laborers to work it, could only turn off 40 lbs. Let it be remembered, that with all this extra labor in India, they send cotton to England at the low price of from 6 to 13 cents a lb, and after paying the costs of an expensive transportation. By a late Indian mail, we learn that these individuals had arrived, and applied for 1000 acres of land, in the Tinnevelly district, to make a commencement.

In 1831, the Imports of Indian cotton into England were 75,627 bales; in 1835, 116,153 bales; and in 1840, we have 216,784 bales—nearly trebled in nine years. In the first quarter of 1840, the imports were 28,611 bales; and in the same term of 1841, we find 35,433; an increase of 7,822 bales."

The individual referred to in this pamphlet as having been sent out to this country, by the East India Company, for the purpose of obtaining the means of attempting to raise as good cotton in India as the American, as is well known, is Captain Bayles. His success has excited the deepest interest throughout England. All classes and all parties unite in favor of this scheme. On this question, there is in England but one party, the British-anti-American-pro-India party. Real philanthropy and its counterfeit—wild speculation and soberminded enterprise, the monopolist and the radical, all unite, as one man, against the interests of this country, and for that of the once odious East India Company. These are facts—and it is worse than folly for Americans to be perversely blind to them. We have already seen that India can raise more cotton than we can, and that there is every probability that it will be as good also; nay, almost absolute certainty. Can we not, must we not be satisfied, that when East India Cotton is as good as American, it will drive the latter out of the market, precisely as the coarse cotton of India is now driving out the Brazilian of the same quality? The decrease of Brazilian cotton is in exact proportion to the increase of the Indian. We find in the pamphlet already quoted, that

"I think we have good reason to believe, that the similarity in quality of the Brazilian and East India cottons, has had the effect of manufacturers preferring the latter for rough work, on account of the lower price; and very much diminishing the demand for the former. We find in "Myers' Liverpool Mercantile Gazette," (excellent authority,) that the imports of Brazilian cotton (all kinds) into Great Britain, have been lessening for the last nine years. In 1831, the importation was 174,508 bales; in 1835, 157,316; in 1838, 164,074; in 1839, 124,887; and in 1840, we find it reduced to 103,414, a decrease of 71,094 bales in nine years. This looks very much like the inability of its standing the competition much longer.—The Indian article is also able to compete in price with many qualities of American cotton."

But it is not only the Brazilian cotton that is thus effected. East India cotton is already sensibly affecting the price of American cotton in Livorpool. By looking at a late Liverpool paper, we find that in one week 13,000 bales of cotton arrived from Bombay, and 12,000 the same week from the United States, and that the price of cotton was sensibly lowered by it.

With regard to the success of these attempts to improve East India cotton, it is the height of folly now to shut our eyes to the fact that the *experiments have succeeded* beyond the expectations of any. Unpleasant as it may be to believe this, we but do injustice to ourselves to refuse credence to it, as it may lead us to neglect the true and only means, ere it is too late, of remedying the evil.

How far the attempt to introduce American cotton has *failed*, as some of the Southern papers fondly flatter themselves and their readers, and deceive both in so doing, we can judge somewhat from the following from a late number of the London Atlas:

Cotton Cultivation in India.—From the period of Captain Bayles' mission to America for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the system adopted in that country in the cultivation of cotton, to the transportation of that successful method to our Indian possessions, we have watched, with deep interest, and from time to time recorded the progress of the speculation. On Captain Bayles arrival from his interesting and ably-accomplished tour of investigation, we devoted, as our readers may, perhaps, remember, considerable space in this department of the Atlas to the explanation of the system in question, and of the advantages contemplated by its adoption in India. That system is, we are glad to learn by the papers by the last overland mail, meeting with the entire approbation of the Indian government, and there is every prospect of the anticipated benefits arising thereby being eventually realized. The Madras United Service Gazette of the 25th of June states that government had ordered the transfer of the American cotton planter's sent out to organize their plan at that presidency from Tinnevelly to Coimbatore, which country is considered better suited to their projects. The local authorities, it appears, in the full confidence of its ultimate success, were exerting themselves zealously in the promotion af the scheme. Captain Hughes and Mr. Fisher, who are stated to be the most efficient coadjutors in the cause, were busily engaged in carrying out the views of the government at the Madras presidency, whilst those on the Bengal side (with Captain Bayles as superintendent) are equally energetic in the prosecution of their plans. From the Bombay branch we have not recent tidings on the subject. The American cotton seed and implements of husbandry sent from England had reached Europe, and great preparations were making in various parts of the country to bring this extensive enterprise into immediate operation.

Nor is this all. There had been at the latest accounts sales of upwards of *one hundred bales of East India Cotton grown upon the American system!* This shows incontestably what can be done in the brief space of a single season.

The following table, from a Liverpool price current, received by the last British steamer, shows the increasing import and consumption of India Cotton, even during such low prices for American Cotton as are now current in England:

		Bales.		Bales.
Taken for consumption, so far, of E. I. cotton,	1840,	44,000	1841,	57,000
Import of ditto,	1840,	45,320	1841,	59,571
Average weekly consumption of ditto,	1840,	1,369	1841,	1,773
Do. do. American,	1840,	21,000	1841,	15,167

The latter shows a weekly increase of the consumption of East India Cotton, and of American a very striking decrease, which demands serious attention.

But enough for the present. We have, we believe, indisputably established the possibility and, as an almost necessary consequence, the certainty, of an immediate rivalry between Indian and American cotton. We have not viewed, at all, the incidental effects that are likely to follow from the competition of cotton from Texas, Egypt, both of which countries already raise cotton equal to the nicest "Sea Island," and of Central America, whither enterprising Yankees have carried seeds, and gins and other implements, for the purpose of raising cotton. At some future period, when the public attention shall be a little more directed to the importance of the subject, we shall resume it, for the purpose of showing the vital consequence which the course and public policy of England creates to the cotton growing states, of encouraging, by wise and statesmanlike legislation, A HOME MARKET FOR OUR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS!

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 9.

☞We anticipate our regular hour of publication in order to lay before our readers the President's Message, which was received at the office of the Daily American, in this city, at one o'clock, P. M., on yesterday, by express from Washington, Pa., to which place it was brought by the Post-Office express. It was sent to the two houses of Congress at one o'clock on Tuesday, and was in this city precisely 24 hours afterwards. We are indebted to Mr. BIDDLE for politely furnishing us with proof slips.

MESSAGE,

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

In coming together, fellow citizens, to enter again upon the discharge of the duties with which the People have charged us, severally, we find great occasion to rejoice in the general prosperity of the country. We are in the enjoyment of all the blessings of civil and religious liberty, with unexampled means of education, knowledge, and improvement. Thro' the year which is now drawing to a close, peace has been in our borders, and plenty in our habitations; and although disease has visited some few portions of the land with distress and mortality, yet in general, the health of the People has been preserved, and we are all called upon, by the highest obligations of duty, to renew our thanks and our devotion to our Heavenly Parent, who has continued to vouchsafe to us the eminent blessings which surround us, and who has so signally crowned the year with his goodness. If we find ourselves increasing beyond example, in numbers, in strength, in wealth, in knowledge, in every thing which promotes human and social happiness, let us ever remember our dependence, for all these, on the protection and merciful dispensation of Divine Providence.

Since your last adjournment, Alexander M'Leod, a British subject, who was indicted for the murder of an American citizen, and whose case has been the subject of a correspondence heretofore communicated to you, has been acquitted by the verdict of an impartial and intelligent jury, and has, under the judgment of the Court, been regularly discharged.

Great Britain having made known to this Government, that the expedition which was fitted out from Canada for the destruction of the steamboat Caroline, in the winter of 1837, and which resulted in the destruction of said boat, and in the death of an American citizen, was undertaken by orders emanating from the authorities of the British Govenment in Canada, and demanding the discharge of M'Leod upon the ground that, if engaged in that expedition he did but fulfil the orders of his Government, has thus been answered in the only way which she could be answered by a government, the powers of which are distributed among its several departments by the fundamental law. Happily for the people of Great Britian, as well as those of the United States, the only mode by which an individual arraigned for a criminal offence, before the Courts of either can obtain his discharge is by the independant action of the judiciary, and by proceedings equally familiar to the Courts of both countries.

If in Great Britain a power exists in the Crown to cause to be entered a *nolle prosequi*, which is not the case with the Executive power of the United States upon a prosecution pending in a State Court; yet there, no more than here, can the chief Executive power rescue a prisoner from custody without an order of the proper tribunal directing his discharge. The precise stage of the proceedings at which such order may be made, is a matter of municipal regulation exclusively, and not to be complained of by any other Government. In cases of this kind, a Government becomes politically responsible only, when its tribunals of last resort are shown to have rendered unjust and injurious judgments in matters not doubtful. To the establishment and elucidation of this principle, no nation has lent its authority more efficiently than Great Britain. Alexander McLeod having his option either to prosecute a writ of error from the decision of the Supreme Court of New York, which had been rendered upon his application for a discharge, to the Supreme Court of the United States, or to submit his case to the decison of a jury, preferred the latter, deeming it the readiest mode of obtaining his liberation, and the result has fully sustained the wisdom of his choice.

The manner in which the issue submitted was tried, will satisfy the English Government that the principles of justice will never fail to govern the enlightened decision of an American tribunal. I cannot fail, however, to suggest to Congress the propriety, and, in some degree, the necessity, of making such provisions by law, so far as they may constitutionally do so, for the removal at their commencement, and at the option of the party, of all such cases as may hereafter arise, and which may involve the faithful observance and execution of our international obligations, from the State to the Federal Judiciary. This Government, by our institutions, is charged with the maintenance of peace and the preservation of amicable relations with the nations of the earth, and ought to possess, without question, all the reasonable and proper means of maintaining the one, and preserving the other. Whilst just confidence is felt in the Judiciary of the States, yet this Government ought to be competent in itself for the fulfilment of the high duties which have been devolved upon it under the organic law, by the States themselves.

In the month of September, a party of armed men from Upper Canada invaded the territory of the United States, and forcibly seized upon the person of one Grogan, and, under circumstances of great harshness, hurriedly carried him beyond the limits of the United States, and delivered him up to the authorities of Upper Canada. His immediate discharge was ordered by those authorities, upon the facts of the case being brought to their knowledge—a course of procedure which was to have been expected from a nation with whom we are at peace, and which was not more due to the rights of the United States, than to its own regard for justice. The correspondence which passed between the Department of State, and the British Envoy, Mr. Fox, and with the Governor of Vermont, as soon as the facts had been made known to this Department, are herewith communicated.

I regret that it is not in my power to make known to you an equally satisfactory conclusion in the case of the Caroline steamer, with the circumstances connected with the destruction of which, in December, 1837, by an armed force fitted out in the Province of Upper Canada, you are already made acquainted.—No such atonement as was due for the public wrong done to the United States by this invasion of her territory, so wholly irreconcilable with her rights as an independent power, has yet been made. In the view taken by this Government, the inquiry whether the vessel was in the employment of those who were prosecuting an unauthorized war against that Province, or was engaged by the owner in the business of transporting passengers to and from Navy Island in hopes of private gain, which was most probably the case, in no degree alters the real question at issue between the two governments. This government can never concede to any foreign government the power, except in a case of the most urgent and extreme necessity, of invading its territory, either to arrest the persons or destroy the property of those who may have violated the municipal laws of such foreign government, or have disregarded their obligations arising under the law of nations. The territory of the United States must be regarded as sacredly secure against all such invasions, until they shall voluntarily acknowledge their inability to acquit themselves of their duties to others. And in announcing this sentiment, I do but affirm a principle which no nation on earth would be more ready to vindicate, at all hazards, than the people and government of Great Britain.

If, upon a full investigation of all the facts, it shall appear that the owner of the Caroline was governed by a hostile intent, or had made common cause with those who were in the occupancy of Navy Island, then, so far as he is concerned, there can be no claim to indemnity for the destruction of his boat; which this government would feel itself bound to prosecute—since he would have acted not only in derogation of the rights of great Britain, but in clear violation of the laws of the United States; but that is a question which, however settled, in no manner involves the higher consideration of the violation of territorial sovereignty and jurisdiction. To recognise it as an admissable practice that each government, in its turn, upon any sudden and unauthorised outbreak, which, on a frontier, the extent of which renders it impossible for either to have an efficient force on every mile of it, and which outbreak, therefore, neither may be able to suppress in a day, may take vengeance into its own hands, and without even a remonstrance, and in the absence of any pressing or overruling necessity, may invade the territory of the other, would inevitably lead to results equally to be deplored by both. When border collisions come to receive the sanction, or to be made on the authority of either government, general war must be the inevitable result. While it is the ardent desire of the United States to cultivate the relations of peace with all nations, and to fulfil all the duties of good neighborhood towards those who possess territories adjoining their own, that very desire would lead them to deny the right of any foreign power to invade their boundary with an armed force. The correspondence between the two governments on this subject, will, at a future day of your session, be submitted to your consideration; and in the mean time, I cannot but indulge the hope that the British Government will see the propriety of renouncing, as a rule of future action, the precedent which has been set in the affair at Schlosser.

I herewith submit the correspondence which has recently taken place between the American Minister at the Court of St. James, Mr. Stevenson, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that Government on the right claimed by that Government to visit and detain vessels sailing under the American flag and engaged in prosecuting lawful commerce in African seas. Our commercial interests in that region have experienced considerable increase, and have become an object of much importance, and it is the duty of this Government to protect them against all improper and vexatious interruption. However desirous the U. States may be for the suppression of the slave trade they cannot consent to interpolations into the maratime code, at the mere will and pleasure of other governments. We deny the right of any such interpolation to any one, or all the nations of the Earth, without our consent. We claim to have a voice in all amendments or alterations of that code—and when we are given to understand, as in this instance, by a Foreign Government, that its treaties with other nations cannot be executed without the establishment and enforcement of new principles of maritime policy, to be applied without our consent, we must employ a language neither of equivocal import, or susceptible of misconstruction. American citizens prosecuting a lawful commerce in the African seas, under the flag of their country, are not responsible for the abuse or unlawful use of that flag by others; nor can they rightfully on account of any such alleged abuses, be interrupted, molested, or detained while on the ocean; and if thus molested and detained, while pursuing honest voyages, in the usual way, and violating no law themselves, they are unquestionably entitled to indemnity.

This Government has manifested its repugnance to the slave trade, in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. By its fundamental law, it prescribed limits in point of time to its continuance; and against its own citizens, who might so far forget the rights of humanity as to engage in that wicked traffic, it was long since, by its municipal laws, denounced with condign punishment. Many of the States constituting this Union, had made appeals to the civilized world for its suppression, long before the moral sense of other nations had become shocked by the iniquities of the traffic. Whether this Government should now enter into treaties containing mutual stipulations upon this subject, is a question for its mature deliberation.—Certain it is, that if the right to detain American ships on the high seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity for such detention, arising out of the existence of treaties between other nations, the same plea may be extended and enlarged by the new stipulations of new treaties, to which the United States may not be a party. This Government will not cease to urge upon that of Great Britain, full and ample remuneration for all losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which American citizens have heretofore been, or may hereafter be subjected, by the exercise of rights which this Government cannot recognize as legitimate and proper.

Nor will I indulge a doubt but that a sense of justice of Great Britain will constrain her to make retribution for any wrong, or loss, which any American citizen, engaged in the prosecution of lawful commerce, may have experienced at the hands of her cruisers, or other public authorities. This government, at the same time, will relax no effort to prevent its citizens, if there be any so disposed, from prosecuting a traffic so revolting to the feelings of humanity. It seeks to do no more than to protect the fair and honest trader, from molestation and injury: but while the enterprising mariner, engaged in the pursuit of an honorable trade, is entitled to its protection, it will visit with condign punishment, others of an opposite character.

I invite your attention to existing laws for the suppression of the African slave trade, and recommend all such alterations, as may give to them greater force and efficacy. That the American flag is grossly abused by the abandoned and profligate of other nations, is but too probable. Congress has, not long since, had this subject under its consideration, and its importance well justifies renewed and anxious attention.

I also communicate herewith the copy of a correspondence between Mr. Stevenson and Lord Palmerston, upon the subject so interesting to several of the Southern States, of the fice duties which resulted honorably to the justice of Great Britian, and advantageously to the United States.

At the opening of the last annual session, the President informed Congress of the progress which had then been made in negotiating a convention between this Government and that of England, with a view to the final settlement of the question of the boundary between the territorial limits of the two countries. I regret to say, that little further advancement of the object has been accomplished since last year; but this is owing to circumstances no way indicative of any abatement of the desire of both parties to hasten the negotiation to its conclusion, and to settle the question in dispute, as early as possible. In the course of the session, it is my hope to be able to announce some further degree of progress towards the accomplishment of this highly desirable end

The commission appointed by this Government for the exploration and survey of the line of boundary separating the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the conterminous British Provinces is, it is believed, about to close its field labors, and is expected soon to report the results of its examinations to the Department of State. The report, when received, will be laid before Congress.

The failure on the part of Spain to pay, with punctuality, the interest due under the Convention of 1834, for the settlement of claims between the two countries, has made it the duty of the Executive to call the particular attention of that Government to the subject.—A disposition has been manifested by it, which is believed to be entirely sincere, to fulfil its obligations in this respect, so soon as its internal condition and the state of its finances will permit. An arrangement is in progress, from the result of which it is trusted that those of our citizens who have claims under the Convention, will, at no distant day, receive the stipulated payments.

A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Belgium was concluded and signed in Washington on the 20th March, 1841, and was duly sanctioned by the Senate of the United States. The Treaty was ratified by His Belgian Majesty, but did not receive the approbation of the Belgian Chambers within the time limited by its terms, and has, therefore, become void.

This occurrence assumes the graver aspect from the consideration that in 1833, a Treaty negociated between the two Governments, and ratified on the part of the United States, failed to be ratified on the part of Belgium. The Representative of that Government, at Washington, informs the Department of State that he has been instructed to give explanations of the causes which occasioned delay in the approval of the late Treaty by the Legislature, and to express the regret of the King at the occurrence.

The joint Commission under the Convention with Texas, to ascertain the true boundary between the two countries, has concluded its labors; but the final report of the Commissioner of the United States has not been received. It is understood, however, that the meridian line, as traced by the commisison, lies somewhat further west than the position hitherto generally assigned to it, and consequently, includes in Texas some part of the territory which had been considered as belonging to the States of Louisiana and Arkansas.

The United States cannot but take a deep interest in whatever relates to this young, but growing Republic. Settled principally by emigrants from the United States, we have the happiness to know that the great principles of civil liberty are there destined to flourish under wise institutions and wholesome laws; and that, through its example, another evidence is to be afforded of the capacity of popular institutions, to advance the prosperity, happiness, and permanent glory of the human race. The great truth, that government was made for the people, and not the people for the government, has already been established in the practice and by the example of these United States, and we can do no other than contemplate its further exemplification by a sister Republic with the deepest interest.

Our relations with the independent States of this hemisphere, formerly under the dominion of Spain, have not undergone any material change within the past year. The incessant sanguinary conflicts in, or between those countries, are to be greatly deplored, as necessarily tending to disable them from performing their duties as members of the community of nations and rising to the destiny which the position and natural resources of many of them might lead them justly to anticipate as constantly giving occasion, also, directly, for complaints on the part of our citizens who resort thither for purposes of commercial intercourse, and as retarding reparation for wrongs already committed, some of which are by no means of recent date.

The failure of the Congress of Ecuador to hold a session, at the time appointed for that purpose in January last, will probably render abortive a treaty of commerce with that republic, which was signed at Quito on the 13th of June, 1839, and had been duly ratified on our part, but which required the approbation of that body, prior to its ratification by the Ecuadorian Executive.

A Convention which has been concluded with the republic of Peru, providing for the settlement of certain claims of the citizens of the United States, upon the Government of that Republic, will be duly submitted to the Senate.

The claims of our citizens against the Brazilian government, originating from captures and other causes, are still unsatisfied. The United States have, however, so uniformly shown a disposition to cultivate relations of amity with that Empire, that it is hoped, the unequivocal tokens of the same spirit towards us, which an adjustment of the affairs referred to would afford, will be given without further avoidable delay.

The war with the Indian tribes on the peninsula of Florida has, during the last summer and fall, been prosecuted with untiring activity and zeal. A summer campaign was resolved upon, as the best mode of bringing it to a close. Our brave officers and men, who have been engaged in that service, have suffered toils and privations, and exhibited an energy, which in any other war, would have won for them unfading laurels. In despite of the sickness incident to the climate, they have penetrated the fastnesses of the Indians, broken up their encampments, and harrassed them unceasingly. Numbers have been captured; and still greater numbers have surrendered, and have been transported to join their brethren on the land elsewhere allotted to them by the Government,—and a strong hope is entertained that, under the conduct of the gallant officer at the head of the troops in Florida, that troublesome and expensive war is destined to a speedy termination. With all the other Indian tribes, we are enjoying the blessings of peace. Our duty, as well as our best interests, prompt us to observe, in our intercourse with them, fidelity in fulfilling our engagements, the practice of strict justice, as well as the constant exercise of acts of benevolence and kindness. These are the great instruments of civilization, and through the use of them alone, can the untutored child of the forest be induced to hearken to its teachings.

The Secretary of State, on whom the acts of Congress have devolved the duty of directing the proceedings for the taking of the Sixth Census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, will report to the two Houses the progress of that work. The enumeration of persons has been completed, and exhibits a grand total of 17,069,453; making an increase over the Census of 1830, of 5,202,646 inhabitants, and showing a gain in a ratio exceeding 32½ per cent. for the last ten years.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, you will be informed of the condition of the finances. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, as stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to Congress at the Extra Session, was $987,345 03. The receipts into the Treasury, during the first three quarters of this year, from all sources, amount to $23,467,052 52. The estimated receipts for the fourth quarter, amount to $6,944,095 25, amounting to $30,410,167 77; and making, with the balance in the Treasury, on the first of January last, $31,397,512 80.—The expenditures for the first three quarters of this year, amount to $24,834,346 97. The expenditures for the fourth quarter, as estimated, will amount to 7,290,723 73:—thus making a total of 32,025,070 70, and leaving a deficit to be provided for, on the first of January next, of about 627,557 90.

Of the loan of $12,000,000, which was authorized by Congress at its late session, only $6,432,726 88 have been negotiated. The shortness of time which it had to run, has presented no inconsiderable impediment in the way of its being taken by capitalists at home, while the same cause would have operated with much greater force in the foreign market. For that reason the foreign market has not been resorted to; and it is now submitted, whether it would not be more advisable to amend the law by making what remains undisposed of, payable at a more distant day.

Should it be necessary, in any view that Congress may take of the subject, to revise the existing tariff of duties, I beg leave to say that, in the performance of that most delicate operation, moderate counsels would seem to be the wisest. The Government, under which it is our happiness to live, owes its existence to the spirit of compromise which prevailed among its framers—jarring and discordant opinions could only have been reconciled by that noble spirit of patriotism, which prompted conciliation, and resulted in harmony. In the same spirit the compromise bill, as it is commonly called, was adopted at the session of 1833. While the people of no portion of the Union will ever hesitate to pay all necessary taxes for the support of Government, yet an innate repugnance exists, to the imposition of burthens not really necessary for that object. In imposing duties, however, for the purposes of revenue, a right to discriminate as to the articles on which the duty shall be laid, as well as the amount, necessarily and most properly exists. Otherwise the Government would be placed in the condition of having to levy the same duties upon all articles, the productive, as well as the unproductive. The slightest duty upon some, might have the effect of causing their importation to cease, whereas others entering extensively into the consumption of the country, might bear the heaviest, without any sensible diminution in the amount imported.

So also the government may be justified in so discriminating, by reference to other considerations of domestic policy connected with our manufactures. So long as the duties shall be laid with distinct reference to the wants of the Treasury, no well founded objection can exist against them. It might be esteemed desirable that no such augmentation of the taxes should take place as would have the effect of annulling the land proceeds distribution act of the last session, which act is declared to be inoperative the moment the duties are increased beyond 20 per cent., the maximum rate established by the Compromise act. Some of the provisions of the Compromise act, which will go into effect on the 30th day of June next, may, however, be found exceedingly inconvenient in practice, under any regulations that Congress may adopt. I refer more particularity to that relating to the home valuation. A difference in value of the same articles to some extent, will, necessarily, exist at different ports—but that is altogether insignificant, when compared with the conflicts in valuation, which are likely to arise, from the differences of opinion among the numerous appraisers of merchandize.

In many instances the estimates of value must be conjectural, and thus as many different rates of value might be established as there are appraisers. These differences in valuation may also be increased by the inclination, which, without the slightest imputation on their honesty, may arise on the part of the appraisers in favor of their respective ports of entry. I recommend this whole subject to the consideration of Congress, with a single additional remark. Certainty and permanency in any system of governmental policy are, in all respects, eminently desirable; but more particularly is this true in all that affects trade and commerce, the operations of which depend much more on the certainty of their returns, and calculations which embrace distant periods of time, than on high bounties, or duties, which are liable to constant fluctuations.

At your late session, I invited your attention to the condition of the currency and exchanges and urged the necessity of adopting such measures as were consistent with the constitutional competency of the Government, in order to correct the unsoundness of the one, and as far as practicable the inequalities of the other. No country can be in the enjoyment of its full measure of prosperity, without the presence of a medium of exchange, approximating to uniformity of value. What is necessary as between the different nations of the earth, is also important as between the inhabitants of different parts of the same country: with the first, precious metals constitute the chief medium of circulation, and such also would be the case as to the last, but for inventions comparatively modern, which have furnished, in place of gold and silver, a paper circulation. I do not propose to enter into a comparative analysis of the merits of the two systems. Such belonged more properly to the period of the introduction of the paper system. The speculative philosopher might find inducements to prosecute the inquiry, but his researches could only lead him to conclude, that the paper system had probably better never have been introduced, and that society might have been much happier without it. The practical statesman has a very different task to perform. He has to look at things as they are—to take them as he finds them—to supply deficiencies, and to prune excesses as far as in him lies. The task of furnishing a corrective for derangements of the paper medium with us, is almost inexpressibly great. The power exerted by the States to charter banking corporations, and which, having been carried to a great excess, has filled the country with, in most of the States, an irredeemable paper medium, is an evil which, in some way or other, requires a corrective. The rates at which bills of exchange are negociated between different parts of the country, furnish an index of the value of the local substitute for gold and silver, which is in many parts, so far depreciated, as not to be received, except at a large discount, in payment of debts, or in the purchase of produce. It could earnestly be desired that every Bank, not possessing the means of resumption, should follow the example of the late United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and go into liquidation, rather than by refusing to do so to continue embarrassments in the way of solvent institutions, thereby augmenting the difficulties incident to the present condition of things. Whether this Government, with due regard to the rights of the States, has any power to constrain the banks, either to resume specie payments, or to force them into liquidation, is an inquiry which will not fail to claim your consideration.

In view of the great advantages which are allowed the corporators, not among the least of which is the authority contained in most of their charters, to make loans to three times the amount of their capital, thereby often deriving three times as much interest on the same amount of money as any individual is permitted by law to receive, no sufficient apology can be urged for a long continued suspension of specie payments. Such suspension is productive of the greatest detriment to the public, by expelling from circulation the precious metals, and seriously hazarding the success of any effort that this government can make, to increase commercial facilities, and to advance the public interests.

This is the more to be regretted, and the indispensible necessity for a sound currency becomes the more manifest, when we reflect on the vast amount of the internal commerce of the country. Of this we have no statistics nor just data for forming adequate opinions. But there can be no doubt but that the amount of transportation coast wise, by sea, and the transportation inland, by railroads and canals, and by steamboats and other modes of conveyance, over the surface of our vast rivers and immense lakes, and the value of property carried and interchanged by these means, form a general aggregate, to which the foreign commerce of the country, large as it is, makes but a distant approach.

In the absence of any controlling power over this subject, which by forcing a general resumption of specie payments would at once have the effect of restoring a sound medium of exchange, and would leave to the country but little to desire, what measure of relief, falling within the limits of our constitutional competency, does it become this Government to adopt? It was my painful duty at your last session, under the weight of most solemn obligations, to differ with Congress on the measures which it proposed for my approval, and which it doubtless regarded as corrective of existing evils. Subsequent reflection, and events since occurring, have only served to confirm me in the opinions then entertained, and frankly expressed.

I must be permitted to add, that no scheme of govermental policy, unaided by individual exertions, can be available for ameliorating the present condition of things. Commercial modes of exchange and a good currency, are but the necessary means of commerce and intercourse, not the direct productive sources of wealth.—Wealth can only be accumulated by the earnings of industry and the savings of frugality; and nothing can be more ill-judged than to look to facilities in borrowing, or to a redundant circulation for the power of discharging pecuniary obligations. The country is full of resources and the people full of energy and the great and permanent remedy for present embarassments must be sought in industry, economy, and the observance of good faith, and the favorable influence of time.

In pursuance of a pledge given to you in my first message to Congress, which pledge I urge as an apology for adventuring to present you the details of any plan, the Secretary of the Treasury will be ready to submit to you, should you require it, a plan of finance which, while it throws around the public treasure reasonable guards for its protection, and rests on powers acknowledged in practice to exist from the origin of the Government, will, at the same time, furnish to the country a sound paper medium, and afford all reasonable facilities for regulating the Exchanges. When submitted, you will perceive in it a plan amendatory of the existing laws in relation to the Treasury Department—subordinate in all respects to the will of Congress directly, and the will of the people indirectly—self-sustaining, should it be found in practice to realize its promises in theory, and repealable at the pleasure of Congress. It proposes by effectual restraints, and by invoking the true spirit of our institutions, to separate the purse from the sword; or more properly to speak, denies any other control to the President over the agents who may be selected to carry it into execution, but what may be indispensably necessary to secure the fidelity of such agents; and, by wise regulations keeps plainly apart from each other, private and public funds.

It contemplates the establishment of a Board of Control at the Seat of Government, with agencies at prominent commercial points, or wherever else Congress shall direct, for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public moneys, and a substitution, at the option of the public creditor, of Treasury notes in lieu of gold and silver. It proposes to limit the issues to an amount not to exceed $15,000,000—without the express sanction of the Legislative power. It also authorizes the receipt of individual gold and silver to a limited amount, and the granting certificates of deposit, divided into such sums as may be called for by the depositors. It proceeds a step further, and authorizes the purchase and sale of Domestic Bills and drafts, resting on a real and substantial basis, payable at sight, or having but a short time to run: and drawn on places not less than one hundred miles apart—which authority, except in so far as may be necessary for Government purposes exclusively, is only to be exerted upon the express condition, that its exercise shall not be prohibited by the state in which the agency is situated.

In order to cover the expenses incident to the plan, it will be authorized to receive moderate premiums for certificates issued on deposits, and on bills bought and sold, and thus, as far as its dealings extend, to furnish facilities to commercial intercourse at the lowest rates, and to subduct from the earnings of industry, the least possible sum. It uses the State Banks at a distance from the agencies, as auxiliaries, without imparting any power to trade in its name. It is subjected to such guards and restraints as have appeared to be necessary. It is the creature of law, and exists only at the pleasure of the legislature. It is made to rest on actual specie basis, in order to redeem the notes at the places of issue—produces no dangerous redundancy of circulation—affords no tempation to speculation—is attended by no inflation of prices—is equable in its operation—makes the Treasury Notes, which it may use along with the certificates of deposit, and the notes of specie paying banks—convertible at the place where collected, receivable in payment of Government dues—and, without violating any principle of the Constitution, affords the Government and the people such facilities as are called for by the wants of both. Such, it has appeared to me, are its recommendations, and in view of them it will be submitted, whenever you may require it to your consideration.

I am not able to perceive that any fair and candid objection can be urged against the plan, the principal outlines of which I have thus presented. I cannot doubt but that the notes which it proposes to furnish, at the voluntary option of the public creditor, issued in lieu of the revenue and its certificates of deposit, will be maintained at an equality with gold and silver, every where. They are redeemable in gold and silver on demand, at the places of issue. They are receivable every where in payment of government dues. The Treasury notes are limited to an amount of one fourth less than the estimated annual receipts of the Treasury, and in addition they rest upon the faith of the government for their redemption. If all these assurances are not sufficient to make them available, then the idea, as it seems to me, of furnishing a sound paper medium of exchanges, may be entirely abandoned.

If a fear be indulged that the government may be tempted to run into excess in its issues at any future day, it seems to me that no such apprehension can reasonably be entertained, until all confidence in the representatives of the States and the people, as well as of the people themselves, shall be lost. The weightiest considerations of policy require that the restraints now proposed to be thrown around the measure, should not, for light causes, be removed. To argue against any proposed plan, its liability to possible abuse, is to reject every expedient, since every thing dependent on human action is liable to abuse. Fifteen millions of Treasury notes may be issued as the maximum; but a discretionary power is to be given to the Board of Control, under that sum, and every consideration will unite in leading them to feel their way with caution. For the first eight years of the existence of the late Bank of the United States, its circulation barely exceeded $4,000,000; and for five of its most prosperous years, it was about equal to $16,000,000; furthermore, the authority given to receive private deposits to a limited amount; and to issue certificates in such sums as may be called for by the depositors, may so far fill up the channels of circulation as greatly to diminish the necessity of any considerable issue of Treasury notes. A restraint upon the amount of private deposits has seemed to be indispensably necessary, from an apprehension, thought to be well founded, that in any emergency of trade, confidence might be so far shaken in the Banks as to induce a withdrawal from them of private deposit, with a view to insure their unquestionable safety when deposited with the Government, which might prove eminently disastrous to the State Banks.—Is it objected that it is proposed to authorize agencies to deal in Bills of Exchange? It is answered, that such dealings are to be carried on at the lowest possible premium—are made to rest on an unquestionably sound basis—are designed to re-imburse merely the expenses which would otherwise devolve upon the treasury, and are in strict subordination to the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of the bank of Augusta against Earle, and other reported cases; and thereby avoids all conflict with State jurisdiction, which I hold to be indispensibly requisite. It leaves the banking privileges of the States without interference—looks to the treasury and the Union—and, while furnishing every facility to the first, is careful of the interests of the last. But above all, it is created by law, is amendable to law, and is repealable by law; and wedded as I am to no theory, but looking solely to the advancement of the public good, I should be amongst the very first to urge its repeal, if it be found not to subserve the purposes and objects for which it may be created. Nor will the plan be submitted in any overweening confidence, in the sufficiency of my own judgment, but with much greater reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. I cannot abandon this subject without urging upon you, in the most emphatic manner, whatever may be your action on the suggestions which I have felt it to be my duty to submit, to relieve the Chief Executive Magistrate by any and by all constitutional means from a controlling power over the public Treasury. If, in the plan proposed, should you deem it worthy of your consideration, that separation is not as complete as you may desire, you will, doubtless, amend in that particular. For myself, I disclaim all desire to have any control over the public moneys, other than what is indispensibly necessary to the laws which you enact.

Nor can I fail to advert, in this connection, to the debts which many States of the Union have contracted abroad, and under which they continue to labor. That indebtedness amounts to a sum not less than $200,000,000, and which has been retributed to them, for the most part, in works of internal improvement, which are destined to prove of vast importance in ultimately advancing their prosperity and wealth. For the debts thus contracted, the states are only responsible. I can do no more than express the belief that each state will feel itself bound by every consideration of honor, as well as of interest, to meet its engagements with punctuality. The failure of any one state to do so, should in no degree affect the credit of the rest; and the foreign capitalist will have no just cause to experience alarm as to all other state stocks, because any one or more of the states may neglect to provide with punctuality the means of redeeming their engagements. Even such states, should there be any, considering the great rapidity with which their resources are developing themselves will not fail to have the means, at no very distant day, to redeem their obligations to the uttermost farthing; nor will I doubt but that in view of that honorable conduct which has evermore governed the states and the people of this Union, will each and all resort to every legitimate expedient, before they will forego a faithful compliance with their obligations.

From the report of the Secretary of War, and other reports accompanying it, you will be informed of the progress which has been made in the fortifications designed for the protection of our principal cities, roadsteads, and inland frontier during the present year; together with their true state and condition. They will be prosecuted to completion with all the expedition which the means placed by Congress at the disposal of the Executive will allow.

I recommend particularly to your attention that portion of the Secretary's report which proposes the establishment of a chain of military posts, from Council Bluffs, to some point on the Pacific Ocean within our limits. The benefit thereby destined to accrue to our citizens engaged in the fur trade, over that wilderness region added to the importance of cultivating friendly relations with savage tribes inhabiting it, and at the same time of giving protection to our frontier settlements, and of establishing the means of safe intercourse between the American settlements at the mouth of the Columbia river and those on this side of the Rocky Mountains, would seem to suggest the importance of carrying into effect the recommendation upon this head with as little delay as may be practicable.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, will place you in possession of the present condition of that important arm of the national defence. Every effort will be made to add to its efficiency, and I cannot too strongly urge upon you, liberal appropriations to that branch of the public service. Inducements of the weightiest character exist for the adoption of this course of policy. Our extended and otherwise exposed maratime frontier calls for protection, to the furnishing of which an efficient naval force is indispensible. We look to no foreign conquests, nor do we propose to enter into competition with any other nation for supremacy on the Ocean,—but it is due not only to the honor, but to the security of the People of the United States, that no nation should be permitted to invade our waters at pleasure, and subject our towns and villages to conflagration or pillage. Economy in all branches of the public service, is due from all the public agents to the people—but parsimony alone would suggest the witholding of the necessary means, for the protection of our domestic firesides from invasion, and our national honor from disgrace. I would most earnestly recommend to Congress, to abstain from all appropriations for objects not absolutely necessary; but I take upon myself, without a moment of hesitency, all the responsibility of recommending the increase and prompt equipment of that gallant Navy, which has lighted up every sea with its victories, and spread an imperishable glory over the country.

The report of the Postmaster General will claim your particular attention, not only because of the valuable suggestion which it contains, but because of the great importance which, at all times, attaches, to that interesting branch of the public service. The increased expense of transportsng the mail along the principal routes, necessarily claims the public attention, and has awakened a corresponding solicitude on the part of the Government. The transmission of the mail must keep pace with those facilities of intercommunication which are every day becoming greater through the building of railroads, and the application of steam power—but it cannot be disguised that in order to do so, the Post Office Department is subjected to heavy exactions.

The lines of communication between distant parts of the Union, are, to a great extent, occupied by railroads, which, in the nature of things, possess a complete monoply, and the Department is therefore liable to heavy and unreasonable charges. This evil is destined to great increase in future, and some timely measure may become necessary to guard against it.

I felt it my duty to bring under your consideration a practice which has grown up in the administration of the Government, and which, I am deeply convinced, ought to be corrected: I allude to the exercise of the power, which usage, rather than reason, has vested in the Presidents, of removing incumbents from office in order to substitute others more in favor of the dominant party. My own conduct in this respect, has been governed by a conscientious purpose to exercise the removing power; only in cases of unfaithfulness or inability, or in those in which its exercise appeared necessary, in order to discountenance and suppress that spirit of active partisanship on the part of officers, which not only withdraws them from the steady and impartial discharge of their official duties, but exerts an undue and injurious influence over elections, and degrades the character of the Government itself, inasmuch as it exhibits the Chief Magistrate, as being a party, through his agents, in the secret plots or open workings of political parties.

In respect to the exercise of this power, nothing should be left to discretion, which may safely be regulated by law; and it is of high importance to restrain, as far as possible, the stimulous of personal interests in public elections. Considering the great increase which has been made in public offices, in the last quarter of a century, and the probability of farther increase, we incur the hazard of witnessing violent political contests, directed too often to the single object of retaining it, by those who are out. Under the influence of these convictions, I shall cordially concur in any constitutional measures for regulating, and restraining, the power of removal.

I suggest for your consideration, the propriety of making, without further delay, some specific application of the funds derived under the will of Mr. Smithson of England, for the diffusion of knowledge; and which have, heretofore, been vested in public stocks, until such time as Congress should think proper to give them a specific direction. Nor will you, I feel confident, permit any abatement of the principal of the legacy to be made, should it turn out that the stocks, in which the investments have been made, have undergone a depreciation.

In conclusion, I commend to your care the interests of this District, for which you are the exclusive legislators. Considering that this city is the residence of the Government, and, for a large part of the year, of Congress; and considering, also, the great cost of the public buildings, and the propriety of affording them, at all times, careful protection, it seems not unreasonable that Congress should contribute towards the expense of an efficient police,

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1841.

From the Nashville Banner, November 30.

MUMS BY THE DOZEN---A RENCOUNTER.

The Van Buren leaders have often proclaimed, in affected derision, that the Whigs were ever ready to support mum candidates for office; but after this we presume they will wag their tongues no more about the term "mum." In the Senate of our Legislature, yesterday, Mr. Gardner's preamble and resolution, to elect Thomas Brown and Hopkins L. Turney to the Senate of the United States, was taken up, when Mr. Powell offered a resolution, in lieu of the same; to elect Hopkins L. Turney Senator to serve out the unexpired term of Felix Grundy, dec'd, which amendment was adopted, and the resolution then passed the Senate by a vote of 12 to 11—Mr Peyton being absent, and Mr. Martin, who had agreed to "pair off" with him, asking and obtaining permission not to vote on any political subject that might come up during Mr. Peyton's absence.

Immediately after the passage of this resolution, Mr. Speaker Turney called Mr. Hardwick to the chair, and then moved to take up his resolution for the two houses to meet in Convention for the purpose of electing two Senators to Congress. The resolutions were taken up, and Mr. Turney moved to fill the blanks in them by inserting Friday, the 3d day of December, for the election to take place—which motion was agreed to. The resolutions were then put upon their passage, when the Senators voted as follows, to the call of their names by the Clerk:

Mr. Ashe—aye. Mr Bradbury—aye. Mr. Foster—aye. Mr. Frey—aye. Mr. Gardner—mum. Mr. Hardwicke—mum. Mr. Jennings—aye. Mr. Johnson—mum. Mr. Laughlin—mum. Mr. Ledbetter—aye. Mr. Maclin—mum. Mr. Martin—mum. Mr. Mathews—mum. Mr. Miller—mum. Mr. Motley—aye. Mr. Nelson—aye. Mr. Powell—mum. Mr. Reneau—aye. Mr. Ross—mum. Mr. Sevier—aye. Mr. Warner—mum. Mr. Waterhouse—mum. Mr. Williams—aye. Mr. Speaker Turney—aye.

The Clerk pronounced the result to be ayes, TWELVE—noes, NONE. The Chair declared the resolutions adopted. But Messrs. Warner, Laughlin, and so forth, said that could not be, for there were twenty-four Senators present, a majority of whom had not voted for the resolutions—therefore they were not adopted. The Chair decided, and other Senators contended, that inasmuch as a quorum was present, a majority of those voting would pass a resolution or a bill.

Mr. Laughlin took an appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Ledbetter drew up a notice of the proceeding, which he moved to have inserted on the Journal, that when the resolutions to meet the House of Representatives in Convention for the purpose of electing two Senators to Congress were put upon their passage, twelve Senators voted for them, and that Messrs. Gardner, Hardwicke, Johnson, Laughlin, Maclin, Mathews, Miller, Powell, Ross, Warner and Waterhouse, were present, but refused to vote for or against the resolutions, and that Mr. Martin was also present, but was excused from voting on his own motion.

Considerable discussion arose upon the subject, pending which the Senate adjourned.—Here is an exemplification of the term "MUM" with a vengeance, in addition to a high-handed and open contempt of the Senate of Tennessee!

In the House there occurred the commencement of a fight between Mr. Haskell of Madison, and Mr. Rowles of Bradley, which grew out of words that passed between them last Saturday. We understand that Mr. Rowles asked Mr. Haskill, in an undertone, if some remarks he had made were intended for him; that Mr. Haskell replied, if the cap fitted he might wear it—that if he had used the language towards him in the street, which he used in the House last Saturday, he should have kicked him—whereupon Mr. Rowles struck Mr. Haskell, and the latter, in returning the blow, had his arm caught by a member, when the combatants were separated. Here the matter rested until the adjournment in the evening, when, as the members passed down from the Court House into the public square, Mr. Haskell denounced Mr. Rowles as a scoundrel and a coward—whereupon both drew—Mr. Haskell's pistol snapped—Mr. Rowles fired. Each drew a second pistol, and fired—and they each drew a third—but before either fired the third pistol, the by standers interferred and took them off. We understand Mr. Haskell was shot through the fleshy part of the right hand which prevented his firing the third pistol he presented, and that Mr. Rowles was shot through the clothes.

We regret all scenes of this nature, and hope the like will not occur again.

It would be an endless task, and as hopeless as the labors of Sysiphus, to notice the thousand rumors and fabrications which find place in the party presses of the day. As a general rule, they will be left to the correction of time and events. But there must be exceptions to the rule, where misrepresentations calculated to sow dissension among friends of the Administration cannot, from their nature, be contradicted by public acts. An instance of this occurs in an article of the *Washington (Pa., Examiner,* republished in the Globe, of the 2d inst., referring to Gen. Scott and the Secretary of War. The course of the gallant General in his late publication was, as we are authorized to declare, without the concurrence or advice, or even knowledge, of Mr. Spencer, who, whatever may be his personal or official relations with the officer in command of the Army, has neither formed nor expressed any opinions or views respecting that officer's political position present or prospective.—*Madisonian.*

INTEMPERANCE AND MURDER.—The Brownsville (Pa.) News says—"An affray took place in this borough on the 27th ult., between two black men, in which Samuel Gray stabbed his son-in-law with a butcher knife, the weapon entered on the right side and made an incision on the lungs. The unfortunate creature died in a few hours. The assassin was promptly arrested, and committed to jail—it is said that the murderer and the murdered were intoxicated.'

PORK MARKET.—We have been asked what price pork will command this year in our Market? We cannot answer. The Quincy Whig says, that in their city it is worth *one dollar* and *fifty cents*, and we reckon that it will command the same here—*Provided always*, that there is any money to purchase with.

We do not know of any one in our place who is now offering cash, and from present appearances it is most probable that our farmers will have to pack, and ship their own pork. This is rather a strange state of things for a point that last year slaughtered 14,000 hogs. Arouse capitalists! and let us see if something cannot be done this!—*Warsaw Signal.*

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold by public outcry on the premises, on Tuesday the 28th day of December inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, all the following described property, being a house and lot of ground in Second street in the City of Pittsburgh, bounded as follows, viz:—Being a part of Lot No 208, in the plan of Pittsburgh: Beginning on Second street at the corner of Lot No. 287, and fronting on Second street twenty-feet more or less, and extending back the same breadth twenty-five feet, and on which is erected a 2 story brick dwelling house. The above premises to be sold for cash, without reserve.

YOST RUCH.

Dec. 10, 1841.—3tw.

I STILL have several valuable Farms for sale, with Furnace, Forge, Grist and Saw Mills—all in first rate repair and operation. If not sold before the first day of May next, I will then rent them separate or together to suit applicants. The terms will all be accommodating and reasonable.

I also have for sale a water power on the Zanesville side of the river, directly opposite the Messrs. Whipple's; by connecting dams with them, a sufficient power will be obtained in low water to drive any machinery—and an abundant supply may be had from the canal in high water. The foundation is solid rock, and the most commanding site for any large operation near this place—situate directly above the lower bridge.

We are now drawing Iron, and can fill bills promptly; our Iron is not only tough, but welds easy, and is considered the best in the United States for Wagon Tyre, Ploughs, &c.—I will warrant it all good.

We shall put the Blast on the Furnace in about four weeks, when Pig Iron and Castings can be had at fair prices, by application at the Works or to JOHN R. HOWARD, Zanesville. Some country Linen, Linsey, Socks, Shoes, &c., are wanted and will be taken in part.

JOHN DILLON

Dec. 8, 1841.—w4t,

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
WASHINGTON COUNTY, ss.

AT an Orphan's Court held at Washington, in and for the said County of Washington, on the 2nd Monday of November, 1841, before the Judges of the same Court. Upon the petition of John Wright, Executor of the last will and testament of William Wright, deceased, setting forth that the said testator died siezed in his demesne of a piece of land situate in Jefferson township, in Allegheny County, Penn'a, adjoining lands of Andrew Bedel, William Chambers, and others, containing about ten acres, more or less, without any improvement thereon, that the said testator, in his last will and testament, directed the same to be sold, but does not give the power to any person, by name or description, that he obtained an order at August Court, lastpast, and exposed the same to sale agreeably to the order of the Court, but the same remains unsold for the want of bidders, and therefore praying the Court to grant him an alias order to make sale of the said premises according to law, whereupon the Court upon due consideration, had of the premises, order that the said John Wright, Executor, as aforesaid, on the 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, *at 10 o'clock*, at the house of RICHARD PEARSON, expose the said premises, with the appurtenances, to sale, by public vendue or outcry, and sell the same for the purposes in said petition mentioned—that due public and timely notice of the time and place of sale be given, according to law; and that they make report of their proceedings herein, to the next Orphans' Court to be held for said county, after such sale. By the Court.

JAMES RUPLE, Clerk.

Nov. 10, 1841. Dec. 3.—w3t.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

THE friends of a Turnpike Road running along the Monongahela River to connect with the Greensburgh Turnpike Road at Turtle Creek, will take notice that a meeting will be held at Mr. Watson's Powder Mill on the 16th of Dec., at 2 o'clock, P. M. Dec. 3.—w2t.

WINDOW SASH, AXES, &c.—Just received a fresh supply of assorted Window Sash, the best C. S. Axes, Hatchets and Adzes by the dozen or single, and with and without handles. Also, a new supply of the Balm of Life. School Books, red blue, and black Ink, and Stationery—and a large a supply of Christian, Temperance, Farmers and Mechanics', Loomis' Magazine and Pittsburgh Almanacs, for 1842, for sale by the hundred, dozen or retail, on accommodating terms, for cash, good Paper Rags or approved exchange, at Harris' General Agency and Intelligence Office.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 25, 1841.—w3t&dtf.

A VEGETABLE & Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be when properly persevered with, a certain cure for the only One Disease, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the Universal Root, of all disease, viz: Impurity or Imperfect circulation of the Blood.

In a period of little more than three years in the United States, they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment, over One Hundred Thousand persons, who were given over as incurable, by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases where every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

For testimonials and cases of cure, apply at Dr. Benjamin Brandreth's Office, No. 98 Wood street, between Diamond alley and 5th st., the only place in Pittsburgh, where the genuine Brandreth Pills CAN be obtained.

CAUTION.—DR. BRANDRETH NEVER APPOINTS DRUGGISTS and PEDLARS as his Agents therefore, if you wish to obtain the genuine vegetable universal Pills, never puchase at DRUG STORES or of PEDLARS —all the duly and only appointed agents who sell the TRUE Brandreth's Pills, have an ENGRAVED certificate of agency, dated the twelve months next preceeding, and have entered into bonds of $500 to sell only such pills as they receive from Dr. B., or his traveling agents, who invariably has a power of attorney, proved before the clerk of the county of New-York.

Observe!—When you purchase pills, ask to see the certificate of agency: all who sell the *GENUINE PILLS HAVE ONE*, signed Dr. B. Brandreth, in his own hand writing.

REMEMBER, the certificate is not letter press lithographed, or written—it is engraved. PRICE, 25 cents per box, with directions.

The following are the ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENTS for the sale of Dr. Benjamin Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, in Allegheny County, Pa. ☞Principal office, No 98 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Allegheny—Mr. John Glass.
East Liberty—Mr. Daniel Negly.
Wilkinsburgh—Edward Thompson.
Noblestown—John Johnson.
Stewarts Town—Chessman & Spaulding
Clinton—Alexander Asdale.
Pleasant Hill—Presly Irwin.
Plum Township—David R. Coon.
M'Keesport—H. Rowland.
Fairview—George Power.
Birmingham—Peter Hoxworth
Elizabeth Town—C. F. Diehl.
Tarentum—Robert Smith Porter.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1841.—d&wly.

1,112 LBS. PRINTING INK.

JUST received at the Methodist Book Store, 184 Liberty street, 1,112 lbs Eddy's News and Book Printing Ink, of various No's, and in kegs of assorted sizes.

A supply of the above constantly on hand. This article of Printing Ink has been proved by fair trial, to be of very superior quality,—our printers say, superior to any in market. Sept. 27.—d&w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Elias Davidson, late of Plum Township, Allegheny County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement.

W. M. DAVIDSON,
HUGH DAVIDSON,
Administrators.

Dec. 3, 1841.—w6t.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

HANNA & TURNBULL, Paper Manufacturers, Steubenville, Ohio, take this opportunity to make known to the public that they have opened a Paper Warehouse in Pittsburgh, on Wood street, at No. 104, three doors south of Fifth street, for the sale of their paper, where they will keep constantly on hand a general supply of Paper, consisting of Writing, Wrapping, Printing, Letter, Tea and Wall Paper, Bonnet, Binders' and Fullers' Boards.

In connection with which, they will keep a full supply of Blank Books, and School Books. Likewise an extensive assortment of Flint Glassware.—All of which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for Rags and Tanners' Scraps.

Orders addressed to them at Steubenville, or to their Agent in Pittsburgh, H. R. Reynolds, for any particular size or quality of paper will be promptly attended to. H. R. Reynolds, is fully empowered to make all needful contracts, in the management of their business.

THOMPSON HANNA,
JAMES TURNBULL.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 25, 1841.—w3m.

ESTRAY CALF.

Came to the subscriber in Robinson township, Allegheny county, some time in April last, a Red Calf, about one year old, with a white stripe along its back. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

MATTHEW HARBISON.

Nov. 22, 1841.—w3t. *

NEW GOODS.
PRESTON & MACKEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 81, Market Street, PITTSBURGH.
August 31, 1841.—wly.

LOOK AT THIS!

SHELBYVILLE, Ky., August, 1840.

Dear Sir—The supply of Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry forwarded to us is disposed of. The greatest good has been experienced from its use, in cases almost hopeless. We shall be pleased, if you forward another supply immediately.

TON & MIDDLETON,
Editors of Shelby News.

For sale by CURTISS & Co., No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., General Agents for the West.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Aug. 20, 1841.

NOTICE.—All persons interested in the estate and effects of Richard D. Wardle, will take notice, that by virtue of a domestic attachment issued out of the Dsitrict Court of Allegheny County, No. 400, of November term, 1841. The undersigned trustees appointed by said Court. request those indebted to said Richard D. Wardle, by note, bond, book account or otherwise, to call on the undersigned trustees, at No. 53, Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, city of Pittsburgh, and settle off, and pay said accounts, or suits will be immediately commenced against all delinquents without respect to persons—and all having demands will present their accounts properly authenticated.

N. B. The large lot of Clothing is still open, and for sale at No. 53, Market street. *Call and see.*

PETER BATES,
ROBERT QUIGLEY,
J. K. HENDERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5, 1841.—6wt*.

PLANING MACHINE,
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J. D. & A. KELLY,
Seventh st., above the Canal Bridge, Pittsb'gh,

MAKE to order, and keep constantly for sale, a large assortment of FLOORING BOARDS, SASH, DOORS, FRAMES, VENITIAN and PANNEL SHUTTERS: and all kinds of Carpenter Work prepared and made ready to go into buildings, at the shortest notice. All Orders will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 24, 1841.—wly.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

RICHMOND, Wayne Co., Indiana. }
April 20, 1841. }

Dear Sir—I have sold all of the Wild Cherry Syrup, and wish you would send me some more immediately. It is becoming very popular. Our citizens have heretofore been imposed upon, by some worthless nostrums, and were somewhat incredulous at first; but it is now coming into general use.

Please consign to E. Morgan & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Yours, respectfully,

D. P. HOLLOWAY.

CURTISS & Co., ONLY Agents for Allegheny county, Pa., at No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, where also may be had, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a very liberal discount. Aug 20.

JOHN H. EBBERT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
N. E. Corner of Diamond Alley and Diamond,
June 18, 1841.—wly. Pittsburgh.

DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIANA
OR WILD CHERRY;

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases Indicative of CONSUMPTION.

THAT Awful Destroyer of Human Life, unless arrested, called Consumption, is completely conquered by the timely use of this celebrated Medcine. Thousands and tens of thousands find an untimely grave, by sheer neglect, or by dallying with some ineffectual nostrum. The evidence in favor of this preparation of Wild Cherry, in pectoral diseases, is undeniable.

No one, heretofore, has ever been so successful in extracting the extraordinary virtues of this tree. Happy would it be for those who are afflicted with a Distressing Cough, Bronchitis, Difficult Expectoration, or Raising of Phlegm, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, or other symptoms, which may likely lead into CONSUMPTION, if they would take good advice, and procure the above medicine, and use it according to directions, they would soon find the many painful hours, and distressing nights, turned into tranquil rest and sweet repose.

TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned are the ONLY Agents for Allegheny County, for this Celebrated Medicine. CURTISS & Co., No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied, at a *very* liberal discount. Aug. 20, 1841.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

FROM LONDON, which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of thousands' who have been cured in Consumptions, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, internally or externally; Dyspepsia, Fevers, Ague, Indigestion, Billious or Nervous Affections, and all diseases of the Liver, Yellow Fever, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tic Doloreux, Dropsy, St. Vitus's Dance, Epilepsy, Apolexy, Paralysis, Palsy, Green Sickness, and all obstructions to which the female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of the fairest portion of creation to their untimely graves: Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Asthma, Jaundice, Gravel, Stone, and all Urinary obstbctions Fistula, Piles, Stricture, Ruptures, and Syphilis, in all its stages, Constipated Bowels, Worms, Scurvy, Itching of the Skin, King's Evil, and all Cutaneous Disorders, in short every complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject under all their various forms and names.

To prevent imposition by counterfeit or spurious Hygean Medicine, the above invaluable medicine is not to be obtained in any Drug store in the United States. For sale by

HENRY HARWOOD, *General Agent*, corner of Grant and Second sts. Pittsburgh.

☞Sub-Agents Wanted; apply as above.☜

April 6, 1841.—wly.

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK!

JUST received, a large supply of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIUS, or WILD CHERRY. The undersigned are the only agents in Allegheny County, for the sale of this article. As many have been disappointed who have sent in from the country for this Syrup and have attached blame to us, we take the liberty of saying, IMPROVE THIS OPPORTUNITY; for a supply of SIX HUNDRED BOTTLES, which we received before, was sold in less than ONE WEEK. We also bear testimony, with pleasure, to the wonderful effects we have witnessed from the use of this celebrated medicine.

CURTISS & Co.,

No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. Who are the only Agents for Allegheny county.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a *very* liberal discount. Aug. 20, 1841.

CURE FOR WORMS:

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE,

PREPARED BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

And sold, wholesale and retail, at the Drug Warehouse of B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS preparation has now stood the test of several years' trial, and is confidently recommended as a safe and effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system. The unexampled success that has attended its administration in every case where the patient was really afflicted with worms, certainly renders it worthy the attention of Physicians.

The proprietor has made it a point to ascertain the result of its use in such cases as came within his knowledge and observation—and he invariably found it to produce the most salutary effects—not unfrequently after nearly all the ordinary preparations recommended for worms had been previously resorted to without any permanent advantage. This fact is attested by the certificates and statements of hundreds of respectable persons in different parts of the country—and should induce families always to keep a vial of the preparation in their possession. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

CAUTION!

In consequence of the many attempts to circulate counterfeit medicines, in the name and after the manner of my Vermifuge, I have thought it but just to the public, as well as to sustain the high reputation which the genuine article has acquired, to take such steps as would effectually prevent the success of such reckless imposition; for that purpose I have at much expense obtained a steel plate engraving, representing a mother in the act of administering the medicine to her ailing child, while a boy restrored to full health stands at her elbow. This vignette, impressed on white paper, is so skilfully executed as to secure it from attempts at counterfeiting, and will, after the first of October, 1840, be substituted for the yellow wrapper in which the vermifuge has heretofore appeared; and as a still further security, a copy right has been obtained and entered according to act of Congress.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK,
Nov. 5. Corner of Wood and 6th streets.

IMPORTANT TO THE
AFFLICTED.

LINDSAY'S LINIMENT,

For the cure of all disorders which require an external application, either on man or beast.

ITS efficacious effect upon all bone complaints, weak joints, and those that have been dislocated, broken or otherwise injured, have been well tested. It is positively the best remedy, if thoroughly applied, for sprains, burns, bruises, and for many cases of Rheumatism; for horses chafed by saddle, sprained shoulders, scratches, swelled limbs, cuts, wounds of any kind, weakness in the back, &c.—there is no composition that exceeds it. For weakness in the back, we would earnestly request the afflicted to give it a trial, as it will most assuredly cure it.

DIRECTIONS.—Wet a piece of sponge or soft rag with the Limiment and apply it to the sore or affected part.

☞Prepared only by the proprietor.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that my wife scalded her foot very badly. I applied, Lindsay's Liniment to it; which relieved her of pain immediately, and in a few days her foot was perfectly well.

HIRAM WOOD.

Springfield, Sept 12, 1840.

This is to certify that I used Lindsay's Linimen on my son's foot which was badly cut, and from some cause threatened mortification; but hearing this liniment highly spoken of, I obtained and used it with great success. The wound commenced healing immediately, and in a few weeks my son was able to return to his work

DAVID POTTS.

Sangamon County, Aug. 19, 1840.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with a most excruciating pain in my back, caused by a sprain.—Having heard of Lindsay's Liniment I bought a bottle; and after rubbing by myself with it I received immediate relief, and in a few days was restored.

GEORGE McDANIEL.

Springfield, Aug. 22, 1840.

This is to certify that my horse had a very sore back for several months, and by the application of Lindsay's Liniment it was speedily cured. As I know this Liniment to be a valuable article for sores and burns, I would recommend it to my fellow citizens.

CHARLES BROADWELL.

Springfield, Nov. 10, 1840.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with great pain in my back, and that I was almost immediately cured by the application of Lindsay's Liniment. To those troubled in the same way, I would recommend this article as being superior to any I have ever tried.

E. PILCHER.

Springfield, Nov. 1, 1840.

This is to certify that my son's hand was very much diseased with the tetter, so much so, that when he would shut his hand the blood would start through the cracks in the skin. All remedies having failed, I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which has produced a thorough cure.

THOMAS E. RANDALL.

Sangamon Co., Nov. 15th, 1840.

This is to certify that my son was distressingly afflicted in his knees, thighs and back, with a numbness or rheumatism. In vain I sought for relief until I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which by a few applications had the most happy effect, seeing my son so quickly cured. Joseph Freeman, a man in my employ, suffering with rheumatism, applied some of the liniment to his limbs and he also was speedily cured.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Lick Creek, Sangamon Co., Nov. 20, 1840.

This is to certify that one of my horses had the big head for about eighteen months. I applied Lindsay's Liniment according to directions, and the disease disappeared entirely. This article cannot be recommended too highly.

FRANCIS DORRELL.

Springfield, Nov. 15th, 1840.

This is to certify that I have used Lindsay's Liniment in a case of excruciating pain caused by a severe fall which fractured two of my ribs. It relieved me immediately of pain and effectually cured me in a short time. And I know from experience that this Liniment is a first rate article, I conceive it my duty to make known to the afflicted.

THOS. BROOKER.

Sangamon Co., Aug, 19th, 1840.

Has your horse a scum or film on the eye? If so, apply the Liniment on the hollow above the eye, two or three times a day and it will effectually remove it.

Have you a pain in the breast? Rub your breast thoroughly with Lindsay's Liniment, and you will obtain immediate relief.

Have you the tooth ache? Take the Liniment in your mouth, and also rub on the outside of the jaw, and it will generally remove the pain.

Have you a sore mouth? Wash it with Lindsay's Liniment, and it will be well in a short time.

Are your toes, fingers or ears frosted or poisoned? Lindsay's Liniment will positively cure them.

All diseases of this character are speedily cured by the use of Lindsay's Liniment.

We might add many other certificates, but deem it unnecessary, as the Medicine is cheap and can be tried and proven by those unacquainted with its extraordiary healing qualities. We are making arrangements to supply the increasing demand, and feel assured that perfect satisfaction will be afforded to all who use the atricle.

Proprietors, A. LINDSAY & BROTHER, *North West Corner of the Public Square, Springfield, Illinois.*

PRICE, 50 cents per bottle. A reasonable deduction will be made when sold by the gross or dozen.

☞*Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock and Co. Druggists, corner of Wood and Sixth streets, in the city of Pittsburgh*, are the General Agents, and they are the only persons authorized to appoint sub-agents. They have the article constantly on hand and for sale.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND OWNERS OF HORSES.—*Receipt for the cure of the Big Head and Big Jaw in Horses.*—Take one bottle of Lindsay's Liniment, and add one ounce and a half of the best oil of Sassafras, mix it well in a cup together, and rub the diseased part twice a day with the mixture—rub hard with the ends of your fingers. By the use of two or three bottles the horse will be cured. The same mixture will cure Poll-Evil, Spavin, Sweney, Splint, and Fistula, as they are affections of the bone, and require the same treatment. Hold a hot shovel or flat iron near the affected parts after putting on the mixture. May 28.—wly.

PITTSBURGH....DECEMBER 6, 1841.

ANTIMASONRY.—We copy an excellent article to-day from the Lancaster Union, on the effects already produced by the efforts of Antimasons to overthrow the bloody monster, Masonry. Much has already been done—great and glorious results have been produced, for which we should be glad. But we should be careful not to rest on our arms too soon. The Monster is wounded, badly wounded, we admit, and can under no conditions ever recover its former power and influence, but yet its power to do evil is great; and taking advantage of the late partial cessation of the Antimasonic war, it is again showing its teeth and snarling at Antimasonry. Antimasons should consider themselves enlisted for the war, and never cease their efforts until the monster is dead! dead!! dead!!!

SENATOR FLEMMING.—We are gratified to see it stated in the Philadelphia papers, that a letter has been received by the family of Mr. FLEMMING, stating that he would be home by the first of December.

LOCOFOCO DOCTRINE.—The Cincinnati Inquirer, the principal organ of the Locos in Ohio, speaking of the repudiation of the Mississippi State Bonds, says:

"It may be regarded as certain, that Mississippi will not long be alone in the matter of repudiation. A stop will then be put to State indebtedness, even if it be at the *expense of State integrity.*"

Just as we expected. But would it not be better to stop running into debt, and preserve State integrity also? Will not States be more liable to incur debts thoughtlessly, if they find they can repudiate them at pleasure? When public morals become so loose that the faith of a great State is considered as a mere rope of sand, which can be broken at will, is it not probable that individuals and communities will incur debts without caring how they are to pay them?

WAR—BETTER THAN HONESTY.—Gov. M'Nutt has written a letter to the Richmond Inquirer, in which he says:

"A demand will probably be made on the Government of the United States for the payment of the Bonds referred to. This will raise an exciting and perplexing question. This state has defined her position, and will maintain it, be the consequences what they may. *I firmly believe that four-fifths of the people of this* State PREFER GOING TO WAR TO PAYING THE BONDS."

Comment is unnecessary. A war would be bad enough with right on our side, but a war from such a cause would be horrible.

CONGRESS.—This day Congress meets at the Capitol at Washington. Should the Message be delivered on Monday, we shall get it by Thursday. It is probable, however, that the subject of the adoption of *rules* will come up as soon as the President takes the chair, and a lengthy debate on the subject of the Right of Petition be the consequence. We hope there are men enough of clear heads, warm hearts, and strong hands, in Congress, to defend the rights of the people, and that all petitions will be received and respectfully considered.

A letter in the New York American says, that the President *will* submit some scheme of a "Fiscal Agency," but that it will be as complete a union of the purse and sword as that effected by the Sub Treasury.

The same writer in speaking of the business to come before Congress, in reference to the Tariff, says:

The claims of a *protective tariff* will be revived. The extermination of the Compromise is sworn by a formidable number of Northern men, without distinction of party, and by the portion of the South that has swung around since 1832. All Pennsylvania and Maryland go to the death for a tariff, and so do large portions of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, *Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee*, and Kentucky. This was the frequent talk of members from those sections towards the close of the last session, and the feeling in favor of a tariff has increased by the changes that have intervened. The cry will be for a system of retaliatory enactments against the British and all the manufacturing nations of Europe who deluge us with the products of their cheap labor, and refuse to take any thing but cotton, tobacco, and specie in return. The grain growers of the North and West are said to feel their interest in a new Tariff, united with that of the wool-growers and iron-masters; and even the more intelligent cotton-planters are beginning to see the necessity of providing, by a home market, against the consequences of the accomplishment of British schemes in India and Africa. If this growing sentiment produces a new Tariff Bill this session, then we get another Veto of course. Virginia metaphysics, strict construction, abstractions, &c., &c., could better endure a full-blooded Biddle Bank than a high protective Tariff.

REPUDIATION IN GEORGIA.—A resolution has been introduced into the Georgia Legislature, by a Loco Foco member, to apply a part of the proceeds of her state bonds to redeem the circulation of the Central Bank. These same bonds have already been pledged to redeem her engagements, through her agent, to Reed, Irving & Co., London Bankers.

There is a bill also now before the Legislature, the tendency of which is to defraud the creditors of the citizens of that state out of their just dues. It is entitled "a bill to relieve the pecuniary embarrasments of the people of this state." The bill enacts that every citizen of the state may have his property appraised by two or more persons, chosen for that purpose; and this being done, such property shall in no case be subject to levy and sale, *unless* it shall bring at least three-fourths of its appraised valuation in specie or its equivalent. Under this law no property could be sold, and consequently no debts paid, which have to be paid by this means, because the property would in every instance be appraised at its full value, and there is no purchaser at sheriff's sales who would be willing to pay three-fourths of the full value in specie, nearly equivalent to full value in the notes of depreciated banks. What is to be the end of this downward course of public morals? A Bill is also before the Legislature to issue notes of the denomination of one, two, and three dollars. Let it be recollected that the *Legislature of Georgia is Loco Foco.*

LEGITIMATE RESULTS OF SLAVERY.—A Mississippi paper gives an account of the murder of a whole family by a negro slave, in revenge for a chastisement he had received.—The family were of the name of Welson, and lived near a small village called Hainsville. There were a father, mother, sister, and infant child killed.

EMIGRATION.—A party of forty or fifty colored persons left Baltimore lately for Trinidad, for the purpose of making it their future residence. Some of them had previously visited it, and were satisfied with the prospects and

SEMINOLES.—The Little Rock Gazette of the 10th ult., says that the steamer Little Rock arrived on the 4th and passed up the river, having on board 207 Seminoles, destined for their western homes. Among them was the Chiefs, Wild Cat and Hospitaka.

THE YANKEES AGAINST THE WORLD.—The Boston Transcript says it takes the Yankees to do a cute thing; the duties on coffee by the new British tariff, for the provinces, are on green coffee 2d. per pound, ground coffeed 3. The Yankees take it over ROASTED, and so, duty free—it being neither green nor ground.

THE CABINET.—It seems it is not true, as has been extensively published, that all of the New Cabinet, except Messrs. WEBSTER and SPENCER, are unmarried. Messrs. UPSHER and WICKLIFFE have both wives and children Mr. LEGARE is a bachelor. He has taken Mr. BELL's house, with all its fine furniture, and will keep house on a great scale. Mr. FORWARD is the only widower. He lives, it is said, in quite a small and plain way. Mr. WICKLIFFE has also taken a plain, ordinary house.—These two latter gentlemen have acted wisely, and set a good example of republican simplicity.

MORE EFFECTS OF SLAVERY.—The Concordia (La.) Intelligencer, gives the annexed account of a dreadful affray:

"On the afternoon of the 8th Nov. Mr. E. G. Collingsworth, the overseer of Marengo plantation, in this parish, was assaulted by three runaway negroes, two men and a woman, one of the men and the woman the property of Dr Gustine, the other man belonging to a Mr. Clark. The negroes jumped upon Mr. Collingsworth while in the field; and had he not been a strong athletic man he would have been murdered on the spot. The contest was principally between Mr. C. and the boy of Gustine; the other two negroes, having runaway at the time that Collinsworth collared Gustine's boy. It seems that after a struggle between these two, the negro got free from the grasp of Mr. C. and seized a shot gun near by. This was a critical moment of life and death; Mr. C. wrenched the gun from the negro, and as quick as a flash they were clinched—the negro was strong, and in the struggle for power, Collingsworth was thrown upon the ground and nearly choked to death. In this situation he felt for a pocket knife, and having succeeded in opening it, by the aid of one hand he drove the blade fast and fierce into the back of the negro, until he surrendered as a dead subject. The negro is dangerously ill, and but little hope is entertained of his recovery.

OFFICIAL—TREASURY NOTES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 2, 1841.

Amount of Treasury Notes issued under the provisions of the acts of Congress of 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1840,	$26,681,337 53	
Redeemed of that amount,	25,103,571 30	
Leaving outstanding		$1,577,766 23
Issued under act of Feb. 15, 1841, viz:		
Prior to 4th March,	673,681 32	
Since 4th March,	5,423,300 97	
Making	6,096,982 29	
Returned of that amount,	445,890 68	
		5,651,091 61
Making the aggregate outstanding on 1st inst.,		$7,228,857 84

W. FORWARD, Sec'y of the Treasury.

From the Lancaster Union.

MASONRY.

It is not very long since initiation into the Lodge was considered absolutely necessary to aid the political advancement of any particular individual. In Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, and several other of the Northern States, that time has gone by. The wings of the lodge have been clipped; its power to do evil taken from it in a great degree, and above all, its true character has been shown to the People. All who now become its dupes, do so with their eyes open to its unhallowed tendencies—those who now consent to degrade themselves by wearing the cable tow around their necks, or who choose to swear on the scull and cross bones allegiance to a power which claims superiority over the laws of the land, do so, with a full knowledge of the nature of the obligations which they take upon themselves. Masonry is no longer a secret. Its mummeries and hollow pretences to superior benevolence no more avail to shield it from the odium which it so justly merits. Its boasted power to "put down any institution on earth," no longer exists, save in the belief of the few devoted fanatics who cling to its follies with a desperation which excites no other feelings in the mind of intelligent men, than pity and contempt.

We think we hazard nothing in saying, that no cause, operating in our days, has done more to advance the spread of true republican principles than has been effected by a political organization of the opponents of Masonry. Previous to their rise as a party, Masonry held undisputed sway throughout the length and breadth of this wide Republic. All offices of honor or profit were in the hands of its devotees. It had entered our halls of Legislation, and made the power of the several States subservient to its will. General Assemblies were nothing more in fact, than the office where the edicts of the Lodge were registered and made known to the People. On the bench its ministers usurped the seat of Justice, and in a vast majority of cases, particularly where a member of the fraternity was at variance with one of the uninitiated, the Jury Box was filled with its adherents and made the instrument of injustice and oppression, instead of being, as it was designed to be, the guardian of the People's rights. In a word, Masonry was supreme, and all things else subordinate; property, character, even life itself, was in a great measure held at the pleasure of the Lodge

Such was Masonry in 1826—now it is scarcely the shadow of its former self. The bungling manner in which its decree relative to the murder of Morgan was executed, revealed to the world its bloody character, and afforded proof of the perpetration of crime, the commission of which was before that event only suspected. It did more than this—it roused the indignation of the good and patriotic. Every man who had at heart the future welfare of the country, rallied in opposition to an institution capable of being applied to such nefarious purposes. Urged forward by the most patriotic motives, the Lodge, although it stole and appropriated to its own use the name of *Democracy*, was unable to sustain the contest. In every part of the Union where Antimasonry had a political organization, it has triumphed. The fraternity exists it is true, but its state of being closely resembles that of the viper coiled in its den, while the snows of December cover the ground. The sun of public opinion, which once warmed it into life and vigor, has set upon it forever—it can no more display its gaudy colors nor change its skin Posterity will look upon its fossilized remains with the same feelings of wonder with which we now gaze upon the stony bones of the monsters swept from the face of the earth by the waters of the deluge.

When we say that Antimasonry has every where triumphed, we do not mean to assert, that as a political party it has always been successful. This we know is not the fact, nor is it at all necessary that we should now inquire into the causes of its defeat in many sections of the country. But we do assert, that Antimasonry has, in a degree far exceeding the anticipations of the most sanguine in the cause, accomplished the end which it had in view—the destruction of Masonry. This they have accomplished. Public opinion is now as decidedly against the institution as it was once in its favor—it has "been kicked out of decent society" long ago. No man who wishes to secure the favor of the public, will now avow himself friendly to Masonry or any other secret association.

We do not speak unadvisedly in this matter. The National Intelligencer of Thursday last, contains a letter from MR. WALSH, the Paris Correspondent of that paper, in which, speaking of the President's Proclamation relative to the Hunters' Lodges, the following passage occurs:—

"We must presume, however, from the language of the PRESIDENT'S Proclamation, that the lodges or clubs have multiplied and spread to an extent demanding official and patriotic vigilance and repression. *All secret associations violate political and social order in a real Republic. Every purpose, every act, every individual or association, should be equally accessible and amenable to the laws and public opinion*, where all are represented and possessed of equal rights and facilities for just aim and action."

The sentiment expressed above is received as sound doctrine by every thinking man in the country. Its appearance in the Intelligencer, coming from the source it does, will draw towards it the attention of many who heretofore have never bestowed a thought upon the subject. It may, in short, be regarded as the death warrant of the Lodge.

But to whom is the merit of having produced this beneficial change in the public mind to be attribued? To the Anitmasons certainly.—When the Lodge was in the meridian of its power, they hesitated not to expose its iniquities, and hold up to the People its Anti-Republican tendencies. They were ridiculed in every conceivable manner; held up to public scorn and contempt; treated as fanatics and fools by the very men who now acknowledge the truth of their principles—in spite of all these discouraging circumstances, they *persevered*—and the community now feels the beneficial effects of their labors in the redemption of the people from the tyranny of an association, every dogma of which, is inimical to the spirit of republicanism.

From what has already transpired, we may learn a useful lesson for the guidance of our future conduct. Let us still abide by our principles, and form no entangling alliances with any set of men by which our usefulness to our country might be impaired. The blessed spirit of Antimasonry which proclaims freedom to all men, must and will be in the end triumphant.

From the St. Louis Republican.

MORMONS and MORMONISM.

We are indebted to a pious and intelligent gentleman of this city, for the following description of Mormonism, as it is to be found at Nauvoo, and of Jo Smith, its leader. The intelligent reader will scarcely believe that such humbuggery could be successfully practised, at this day, upon the most credulous or ignorant of the community, yet it is so in this instance.

NAUVOO, Nov. 4, e841.

DEAR SIR:—We were yesterday enjoying the hospitality of Joseph Smith, the leading Prophet of the Latter Day Saints, the Mormons. We are, this morning, on the declivity of Zion's Hill, taking a last look at their city. We stand among heaps of limestone rock, that are fast rising into a temple—a fac simile of that Temple which was built by Solomon, and trod by the Savior. The devoted Mormons are hammering busily at a work, and giving to it each the *tenth* of their time; [and from this up, the half, or even the *whole*, both of time and property. Before us, is the beginning of a great city—a noble bottom land, already half covered with cabins. Higher up, also, the bluffs and timber are thickly scattered with them, extending back a couple of miles or more. Crowds of people, from England, many of them poor, are pouring in. How they are to support themselves, or be supported, Heaven only knows. It seems as if they must be driven, by sheer necessity, to "spoil the Egyptians;" (i. e. all who are not Mormons about them;) and it is not surprising that their name is in bad odor with their neighbors. The notion that there is a *community of property*, among them, is altogether false; and many must and do suffer. Some few I have met at St. Louis, hastening back to England, "while their money holds out."

The Mormon gathering is a singularly interesting phrase of our times. They are, too, say what you will, a singularly interesting people. As a people, I am ready to believe all good of them. Would that there were among them as much of Christian intelligence as of the Christian spirit.

Of their leaders, or rather their chief leader, Joseph Smith, I say nothing by way of private opinion. At your request, however, I give through you, somewhat reluctantly, I confess, an account of my interview with him. As he promptly discovered and revealed to me that I was worthy of no man's confidence, I can certainly betray no confidence in this case, try as I may. The facts as they lie fresh in my memory, are simply these: Yesterday afternoon, in company with a friend, I entered the house of this strange man, intending to trespass but a few minutes on his hospitalities. I expected to have seen a person of some dignity and reserve, and with at least, an outside of austere piety. The Prophet was asleep, in his rocking chair, when we entered. His wife and children were busy about the room, ironing, &c., and one or two Mormon preachers, lately returned from England, were sitting by the large log fire. After having been introduced, the following talk ensued:

A. "You have the beginning of a great city here, Mr. Smith."

[Here came in the more prominent objects of the city. The expense of the temple, Mr. Smith thought, would be $200,000 or $300,000 The temple is 127 feet side, by 88 feet front; and by its plan, which was kindly shown us, will fall short of some of our public buildings. As yet only the foundations are laid. Mr. Smith then spoke of the "false" reports current about himself, and "supposed we had heard enough of them.?'

A. "You know sir, persecution sometimes drives "the *wise* man mad."

Mr. S. (laughing,) "Ah, sir, you must not put me among the wise men; my place is not there. I make no pretensions to piety, either. If you give me credit for anything, let it be for being a *good manager*. A good manager I do claim to be."

A. "You have great influence here, Mr. Smith."

Mr. S. "Yes; I have. I bought 900 acres here, a few years ago, and they all have their lands of me. My influence, however, is ecclesiastical only; in civil affairs I am but a common citizen. To be sure, I am a member of the City Council, and Lieutenant General of the Nauvoo Legion. I can command a thousand men to the field, at any moment, to support the laws. I had hard work to make them turn out and form the 'Legion,' until I shouldered my musket, and entered the ranks myself. Now, they have nearly all provided themselves with a good uniform, poor as they are. By the way, we had a regular 'set to' up here, a day or two since. The City Council ordered a liquor seller to leave the place, when his time was up; and, as he still remained, they directed that his house should be pulled down about his ears. They gave me a hand in the scrape; and I had occasion to knock a man down more than once. They mustered so strong an opposition, that it was either 'knock down,' or 'be knocked down.' We beat him off, at last; and are determined to have no grog shops in or about our grounds.

[The conversation flowed on pleasanly, until my friend, to fill a pause that occurred, referred to my calling as a preacher.]

Mr. S. "Well, I suppose (turning from me) he is one of the craft trained to his creed."

A. "My creed, sir, is the New Testament."

Mr. S. "Then, sir, we shall see truth just alike; for the scripture says, 'They shall see, eye to eye.' All who are true men, must read the bible alike, must they not?"

A. "True, Mr. Smith; and yet I doubt if they will see it *precisely* alike. If no two blades of grass are precisely alike, for a higher reason, it seems that no two intellects are."

Mr. S. (getting warm.) "There—I told you so. You don't come here to seek truth. You begin with taking the place of opposition.—Now, say what I may, you have but to answer, "No two men can see alike.'"

A. "Mr. Smith, I said not that no two could see *alike*; but that no two could see, on the whole, *precisely* alike."

Mr. S. "Does not the scripture say, "They shall see, eye to eye?"

A. "Granted, sir; but be good enough to take a case. The words 'all' and 'all things' were brought up as meaning, at one time, universal creation. And again: 'One believeth that he may *eat all things*,' i. e. *any thing*, or, as we say, *every thing*."

Mr. S. "You may explain away the bible, sir, as much as you please. I ask you, have you ever been baptized?"

A. "Yes, sir; I think I have."

Mr. S. "Can you prophesy?"

A. "Well, sir, that depends on the meaning you give the word. I grant that it generally means to foretell; but I believe that it often means, *to preach the gospel*. In this sense, sir, I can prophesy."

Mr. S. "You lie, sir; and you know it."

A. "It is as easy for me to impugn your motives, Mr. Smith, as for you to impugn mine."

Mr. S. "I tell you, you don't seek to know the truth. You are a hypocrite, I saw it when you first began to speak."

A. "It is plain, Mr. Smith, that we differ in opinion. Now, one man's opinion is as good as another's, until some third party comes in to strike a balance between them."

Mr. S. "I want no third party, sir. You are a fool, sir, to talk as you do. Have I not seen twice the years that you have? [Joseph Smith is 36 years old; the speaker, A., was 10 years younger.] I say, sir, you are no gentleman. I would'nt trust you with my purse across the street."

[Here my friend interposed, saying, I don't believe, Mr. Smith, that this gentleman came to your house to insult you. He had heard all sorts of accounts of your people, and came simply to see with his own eyes."]

Mr. S. "I have no ill feeling towards the gentleman. He is welcome to my house; but what I see to be the truth, I must speak out; I flatter no man. I tell you, sir, that man is a hypocrite. You'll find him out, if you're long enough with him. I tell you, I would'nt trust him as far as I could see him. What right has he to speak so to me? Am I not the leader of a great people? He, himself, will not blame me for speaking the truth plainly."

[Here kind expression passed on both sides, and we were rising to go.]

Mr. S. "Don't be going gentlemen. Do take bread and salt with us; our tea is on the table."

We staid, accordingly, and made up around his smoking and well filled table.

I have been careful, especially towards the close of this talk, to give the words that were used, omitting nothing but conversational byplay, and some of the filling up. The *skeleton* is complete. So much for this man at his own fireside.

D.

ADAMS' PATENT PUMP,

FOR WELLS AND CISTERNS,

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail, by PATTIN & JEWELL, Marietta, Ohio, and SHERIFF & TATE, 3d street, Pittsburgh.

THE Patent consists in connecting Wood and Metal Pipe, and letting off the water to prevent freezing in winter.

The subscribers deem it unnecessary to say any thing about the quality of these Pumps, as the constant and increasing demand for them from our Agents, Sheriff & Tate, of Pittsburgh, where large numbers of our Pumps have been in use for FOUR YEARS, is better evidence in their favor than any recommendation we could give.

The advantages of these Pumps, are cheapness, durability, ease of operation, and security against frost. They are also easily put up or removed.

Persons having Wells, Cisterns or Springs at a distance from the house, can, with this improved Pump, have the water brought wherever wanted.—The subscribers also furnish LARGE PUMPS for public use, or to supply engines for mills, &c. Pumps repaired, and Leaden Pipe for conveying water, Sheet Lead of any thickness, and Leaden Pipe of any caliber, suitable for conveying water, furnished at the shortest notice.

PATTIN & JEWELL, Marietta, O.
SHERIFF & TATE, Pittsburgh.

Dec. 7, 1841.—wly.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The subscriber proposes selling or leasing for a term of years, one of the most valuable Farms in Butler County, known as the Glade Mill Farm, situated in Middlesex township, Butler County, Pa., and 21 miles from the city of Pittsburgh, and 10 from Butler, the county seat for said county.

There is on said farm an excellent Grist Mill with two run of burrs in successful operation; an excellent saw mill seat close to the grist mill; also an excellent tavern stand, store house and dwelling attached; blacksmith shop, in connection with dwellings for blacksmith and miller. It will be recollected that the turnpike road leading from Pittsburgh to Erie passes nearly through the centre of the farm, and it is allowed by the most competent judges to be one of the best locations from Pittsburgh to Erie for milling and merchandising, in connection with a house of public entertainment. Add to the above farming or grazing on an extensive scale.

It is also believed that there is an abundant supply of coal on the premises. The whole taken together presents one of the most eligible and desirable locations for doing an extensive business of any other in the western country. Those wishing either to purchase or rent would do well to examine the property soon, as now is the time for making arrangemts for the future season. By calling on Mr. William Cunningham, living on the premises, or on Mr. Thomas Boles a few miles from the Glade mills, either will take pleasure in showing the property.—And by calling on the subscriber, having charge of the Poor House, in Washington county, the terms; which will be accommodating, will be made known.

JOHN LOGAN.

POOR HOUSE, Wash. Co., Pa., Nov. 25, 1841.

N. B.—Steam power could be applied to the mill with but little cost and to peculiar advantage, as the water fails part of the year. J. L.

Dec. 7.—wtlstJan.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, December 3, 1841.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all legatees and other persons concerned, that the undersigned Executors, Administrators and Guardians, have filed their respective accounts in the Register's Office of said county, and that they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1841.

The supplementary and final administration account of George Cochran, one of the Administrators of the estate of John Robinson, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The administration account of Samuel Clark, one of the Executors of the estate of Jedia Clark, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The administration account of John Glenn, Administrator of the estate of James Irwin, late of Beaver county, deceased.

The administration account of William Proctor, surviving Executor of the estate of William Cummins, late of the city of Allegheny, deceased.

The administration account of William Proctor, acting Executor of the estate of Ann Maria Cummins, late of the city of Allegheny, deceased.

The administration account of Edward Coad, Administrator of the estate of Edward Forbis, deceased.

The administration account of Samuel M'Grew, att'y in fact of Anthony W. Rollins, and Executor of the estate of Anthony Rollins, late of Versailles township, deceased.

The administration account of Samuel Paisley and Hugh Anderson, Administrators of the estate of Hugh Paisley, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The administration account of Rebecca Ewing and Stephen Woods, Administrators of the estate of James Ewing, late of Robinson township, deceased.

The Administration account of Mary Ann Nimon, Administratrix of the estate of George Nimon, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The administration account of Ezekiel Harker, acting Administrator of the estate of Thomas C. Steele, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The administration account of Samuel Collins, Executor of the estate of Cornelius Connor, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The administration account of Francis Bailey, acting Executor of the estate of Jacob Beltzhoover, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The administration account of Benjamin Bakewell, Thomas Bakewell and John P. Bakewell, Executors of the estate of Sarah Storkey, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The administration account of Lewis Hutchison and Charles S. Bradford, Executors of the estate of James Adams, late of Reserve township, deceased.

The administration account of Catharine Heffele, Administratrix of the estate of Francis Heffele, late of Lawrenceville, deceased.

The administration account of John Graham, Executor of the estate of Samuel Peebles, late of Ohio township, deceased.

The administration account of James Barr, Administrator of the estate of Adam Drake, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The administration account of Ephraim Estep, Executor of the estate of William Buchanan, late of Peebles township, deceased.

THE GUARDIAN ACCOUNTS OF

Alexander Hamilton, Guardian of the estate of Margaret Scott, a minor child of John Scott, deceased.

The guardian account of George Aikin and James Chadwick, Testamentary Guardians of the estate of Rachael Aikin, a minor child of David Aikin, deceased.

D. GILLELAND, Register.

Dec. 4, 1841.—d2&w4t.

BENJAMIN SIMMONS, Alderman. Office near the Canal, Federal street, Allegheny March 16.—d3t&wtf.

MILLER'S COUGH SYRUP, a safe and very efficacious remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and the various affections of the Lungs.

This valuable medicine, having been extensively used for seven or eight years past, and with almost universal success, is confidently recommended as being the best remedy for the above complaints now in use. It is a happy combination of expectorant, diaphoretic, and anodyne medicines, compounded upon regular Pharmaceutical and Physiological principles; and as such, has been and still is frequently prescribed by many of our best physicians; it was particularly a favorite prescription of an eminent practitioner of this city, lately deceased, through whose recommendation it acquired a high reputation.

Read the following Certificates.

Mr. L. WILCOX, Jr.—Sir—I take pleasure in stating that, during a late severe pulmonary affection, my wife found greater relief from the use of Miller's Cough Syrup, than from any other expectorant medicine. D. N. WHITE.

Warsaw, Ill., Oct. 30, 1840.

This is to certify, that during the winter of 1837, and '38, I was attacked with a severe cough, attended with much pain and tightness in the breast; at the recommendation of Dr. Agnew, I used Miller's Cough Syrup, which in a short time effected a complete cure. I have since used it for coughs and colds, and consider it an infallible remedy

Pittsburgh, Feb. 2, 1841. J. L. MARVIN.

My mother-in-law had been for many years much troubled with a severe cough, as scarcely ever to have enjoyed a night's sound sleep. About five years ago, I procured for her a vial of Miller's Cough Syrup, which immediately afforded her relief, which she had not received from any medicine previously tried, except in a single instance. Since that time, she has used it whenever occasion seemed to require, and has never failed to experience the desired relief. It has also been used by the children and other members of the family, in common colds and whooping cough, and always produced the best effects. M. M. GRANT.

Allegheny, July 10, 1841.

OBSERVE—None are genuine without the signature of the proprietor on the Label.

Price—50 cents. Prepared and sold by L. WILCOX, Jr, S. E. corner of Market street and the Diamond. Also, for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., and J. SCHOONMAKER & Co., Wood street, Pittsburgh: and JOHN MITCHELL, and H. P. SCHWARTZ, Allegheny City.

Nov. 15, 1841.—d&wtf.

ESTATE OF PETER DICE, Deceased.

ALL persons indebted to Peter Dice, late of Plum Township, deceased, will make payment to either of the undersigned, and those having claims against said estate will present their accounts duly authenticated for settlement.

ENOCH DICE,
C. SNIVELY,
Nov. 9.—w6t.* Executors.

NOTICE.

AN Election will be held, at the Minersville Inn, on the 9th day of December next, for one President. six Managers, and one Treasurer of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road Company.

JACOB EWART,
Nov. 9.—t9thDec.* Treasurer.

CONSUMPTION CURED

BY DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

IS there any one can doubt, after hearing the testimony of such a man as Robert Glenn, Steward of Frankford Poorhouse, in Philadelphia County, concerning Valentine Chapman, who was in that institution, and laboring under a severe Pulmonary Affection. His symptoms were a violent cough, pain in the side and breast, great loss of strength, with many other symptoms which seemed likely to produce a fatal termination in a very short time.—Suffice it to say, through the kindness of the steward, he was assisted to procure a few bottles of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, which gradually began to restore health and strength. He is at this time, notwithstanding the diseased state he was reduced to, performing the arduous duties of a daily laborer.

ROBERT GLENN,
Steward of Frankford Poorhouse.

For sale ONLY by CURTISS & CO.,
Aug. 20. General Agents for the West.

FOR SALE.—A farm of land situate in Indiana Township, Allegheny County, six miles from the city of Pittsburgh, containing one hundred and thirty acres of choice land, eighty of which is cleared, under good fence, and in high state of cultivation. There has been lately erected on the premises a large brick dwelling house, built in modern style: also, a large frame barn, stable, and carriage house; a young orchard of varied and excellent fruit trees in a thriving state; and a short distance from the house is a coal bank; there is also a hewed log farm house, an the premises with an excellent spring house, and other necessary buildings adjoining.

The above described farm is certainly desirable for any person wishing to purchase a commodious and productive farm and country residence.

For terms and other particulars, enquire of HENRY M'GEARY, head of Wood on Liberty street, or to ARCHIBALD M'CLELLAND living on the premises. May 28th. 1841.—wtf.

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry, for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases indicative of Consumption.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS—So it is with those who neglect their COLDS and COUGH. At first you complain of having a Cold, which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles on the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting of florid blood and matter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid, the body becomes dry, the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at lenth the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flattering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms, "spare no time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs, whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

CURTISS & Co.,
General Agents for the West,

No. 19, St. Clair street, directly opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh. Price $1 00 per bottle.

Aug 20, 1841.—wly.

H. H. M'CULLOUGH,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
N. E. Corner of Fourth and Wood sts., Pittsburgh,

HAS always for sale, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Patent Medicines of all kinds, among which are a fresh supply of Medicines just received from the importers. Indigo, Madder, Lac Dye, Logwood, Extract and Chipped, Fustic, Nic. Wood, Camwood, fresh ground, Blue Vitriol, Alum, Copperas, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Oil Vitriol, Linseed Oil, Spts. Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Japan, do., Black, do. for Leather, Red Lead, White Lead, Dry and ground in Oil, Lithrage, Paint Brushes, &c., to which he respectfully invites the attention of those wishing to purchase, as he will sell as low as any other house in the city.

July 16, 1841.

WM. L. DENISON,
DEALER IN STAPLE DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
No. 202, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

P.S. The subscriber respectfully solicits his former customers and the public in general, to call and examine for themselves. June 29.—wly.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY--CONSUMPTION AND BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS CURED.—Mr. William Sheppard, residing in Beaver county, Pa., near the state line, relates as follows: "In the month of May last my wife was taken with *Bleeding from the Lungs*, coughing, night sweats, hectic fever, &c. She had taken a violent cold; having previously given symptoms of the approach of *Consumption*, I felt much alarmed and made immediate application to a physician. Under hi treatment she became worse, instead of better, until the first of June, when I heard from an intelligent man of *Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry* and from his earnestness in recommending it I was induced to try one bottle. The effect exceeded my utmost expectations—she felt immediate relief. I then mounted my horse and rode to the office, No. 19, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, where it is kept for sale, and procured six bottles more, which I am happy to say has effected a perfect cure. Please publish this certificate, with my name in full, that others may know where to find the greatest blessing on earth. WILLIAM SHEPPARD.

CURTISS & Co.,
General Agents for the West,

At No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh Pa.

Also for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a very liberal discount. Aug 20, 1841.

WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge still maintains its high reputation of being the surest, safest and best remedy for worms now known. Repeated proofs of its efficacy are almost constantly received. Read the following extract:

"I gave B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge to four of my children, one of them passed about forty worms, one thirty-five, and the other two about twenty-five each. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the most valuable worm medicine that has ever come under my notice. JOHN F. HISSONG.

Knox Co., Ohio, Nov 15, 1841. Nov. 27.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS have been in general use for 14 years, during which time many persons have experienced their beneficial effects. They have now acquired a very high reputation, and have taken the place of "Lee's," "Dyott's," and other Pills which have been before the public. Numerous certificates and recommendations could be adduced, but the following is deemed sufficient.

CHAMBERSBURGH, May 17, 1836.

B. A. Fahnestock—Sir: My family, as well as myself, having been afflicted with the prevailing diseases, during the last three years, and having used various purgative medicines, and among others, have used your Anti-Bilious Pills, and have the pleasure to state that I have found them fully to answer my expectations, and have no hesitation in recommending them as a Pill better calculated to remove bile from the stomach than any I have ever used. To persons who have been in the habit of using the German or Keyser's Pills, I would particularly recommend them, as they are cheaper, and, in my opinion, answer a better purpose.

JOHN STOUFFER.

CRANBERRY TOWN'P, Butler Co., Oct. 27, 1841.

Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.—Gentlemen, I have used your Anti-Bilious Pills in my family for six or seven years: in that time I have used them for bilious affections, bowel complaints, colds, headaches, &c., and have invariably found them beneficial and decidedly the best cathartic I ever met with. I would recommend them to the public as an excellent family medicine for the above mentioned complaints, and advise every family not to be without them. JOHN HAMILTON.

These Pills have been found useful in Intermittent, Remittent and Bilious Fevers, Jaundice, Bilious Cholic, Indigestion, Dropsy, Dysentery, Bilious Vomitings, Convulsions and Epileptic Fits, Asthmas, Coughs and Colds, accompanied with Costiveness, Foul Stomach, Scurvy, Sore Throat, Hysterical Affections, &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug warehouse of B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
Nov. 29. Corner of Sixth and Wood sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE. —The subscriber will sell a beautiful Country Residence, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike Road, about 1½ miles from the City of Pittsburgh, and ½ a mile from the mouth of Saw Mill Run.—The premises consist of a cottage house 32 feet by 42, with basement finished in first rate style, with out-buildings, &c., and lot of about 2½ acres of ground, with the privilege of an out lot of 2 acres. Terms made known by application to the subscriber on the premises, or Robert Wood, Esq., Diamond, Pittsburgh. Possession can be had at any time.

July 27—wtf. ISAAC EWAN.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
HOUSE, SIGN AND STEAM-BOAT PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.
No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets.
PITTSBURGH.
April 30, 1841.—wly

LOGAN & KENNEDY,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
AND AGENTS FOR WILLIAM JESSOP & SONS, STEEL MANUFACTURERS,
No. 129 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH.
July 1, 1841—wly.

Dissolution.—The partnership heretofore, existing between David Hunt and William M Wright, Dentists, 4th st., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th instant. All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make payment to Dr. D. Hunt, as soon as possible.

Removal.—Dr. David Hunt, Dentist, has removed six doors north-west of Market st., (in Fourth street,) to the house lately occupied by F. Cooper, where he may be consulted any hour during the day.—March 19, 1841—d3w&wly.

PAINTS STORE.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Dry and Mixed Paints, Varnishes, Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Putty, Window-Glass, assorted sizes, Brushes, &c., at their Paint Store, No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets, Pittsburgh. J. & H. PHILLIPS.

☞Necessary instruction given to purchasers, who wish to do their own Painting, gratis.

April 30—wly.

Pittsburgh Oil-Cloth Manufactory.

WARE ROOM, NO. 5 MARKET STREET.

J & H Phillips keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of GUM ELASTIC OIL CLOTHS, for Counters, Tables, Window Blinds (green) Coach Canvass, Wagon, Boat, Dray, and Baggage covers, from 1½ to 3 yards wide.

OIL FLOOR CLOTHS.

A heavy article, from 1 to 6 yards wide, light do. 1 yard wide, a ¼ cheaper than the heavy article. This article as worthy of attention, being fully equal in strength of impression to the above, equal in wear and not liable to crack or peel off: made to match, the same as Ingrain Carpeting.

Halls and Rooms handsomely Fitted and Bordered to order. Old Oil Floor Cloths repaired or exchangd, when not too much worn.

Orders will be received at their Ware Room, No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets, or at the Factory, Allegheny City.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1841.—wly.

FOR SALE.

43 ACRES of Land, ¾ of a mile from the Market House Allegheny City, particularly worth the attention of men who keep a Dairy, or work a Quarry. ALSO, for sale, 21 acres of ground, 1 mile above the U. S. Garrison, fronting 400 feet on the Allegheny river, and lying between 2 lots belonging to Samuel Baird.

For terms, and all other information, apply in Pittsburgh to Hon. Thos. H. Baird, or to Walter H. Lowrie, Esq., J. N. PATTERSON.
Feb 4—wlamtf. for use, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufactory.

ROBERT H. HARTLEY, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that large and commodious store Room, formerly occupied by Samuel Fahnestock & Co., No. 86, corner of Diamond Alley and Wood street, where he intends keeping a large and general assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Saddle Bags, Valises, Buffalo Robes, Whips, and all other articles in his line. Country Merchants and Farmers, would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell first rate articles at low prices.

☞Don't forget the place, No. 86, corner of Diamond Alley and Wood street. Sept. 28.—3mw

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE notice that HANSON S. CHADWICK and HART A. LEAVITT, partners under the firm of Chadwick & Leavitt, have this day executed an Assignment to the undersigned of all their Estate, real, personal, and mixed, for the benefit of their Creditors who shall sign a release on or before the 23rd day of February next, to Carter Curtiss and W. G. Alexander.

The Assignment and Release can be seen at their Store, on Wood near Fifth street. Signed.

CARTER CURTISS,
W. G. ALEXANDER,
Oct 25.—d1m&w3m. Assignees.

VERMIFUGES.—A great variety of Vermifuges have been before the public for some time, but all are now gradually giving way to the one prepared by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., of this city. This preparation has stood the test of twelve years experience, and is found to be the only one that is infallible. Nov. 6.

PAPER HANGINGS WAREHOUSE.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
No. 49 Market street, between 3d and 4th,
PITTSBURGH,

have always on hand an extensive assortment of Satin glazed, Velvet, and Plain PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS, *Fire-boards Prints, Landscapes, Ornaments, &c.*, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Housekeepers, Having superior workmen in their employ, and making regular importations from the factories in France, their stock is constantly replenished with a variety of the latest patterns, of superior quality, which they will sell at the lowest prices and on accommodating terms

Having the Agency of the

CLINTON PAPER MILL
AT STEUBENVILLE, OHIO,

they have at all times on hand a supply of WRITING, WRAPPING, AND PRINTING PAPER which they offer for sale, on approved credit, or in exchange for Rags and Tanners' Scraps, for which the highest market prices will given.

April 1, 1841.—wlm.

CONSUMPTION AND BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS CURED,

By the use of "Dr. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY."

MISS EMELINE YEAGER, aged seventeen years, was taken when at the age of sixteen with a slight cold, which she neglected until the LUNGS fell a prey to that seeking destroyer, CONSUMPTION, when application to a physician was made but to no effect. He considered her case a hopeless one, and prescribed but little medicine for her. In the meantime she discharged great quantities of blood, with much expectoration of thick phlegm and cough. Her bodily frame at length became reduced to a living skeleton. Her last was anxiously looked for by her friends, that her sufferings might end by the pangs of death. During the time her physician frequently called, and as the last resource, determined to test the virtues of "DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY," having noticed some extraordinary cure performed by the medicine in similar cases. He at once obtained two bottles and administered it to her. The fourth day he found some change, which gave hopes. He continued giving the medicine for eighteen days; at that time she was rendered able to be walking in her bed chamber, to the astonishment of her friends and relatives. She continued using the medicine for eight weeks, when she declared herself entirely free from disease and pain, and now pursues her daily occupation in perfect health.

☞A small pamphlet accompanies this medicine which gives a full description of diseases, the manner of treatment, &c., &c.

For sale in Pittsburgh, at the store of SAMUEL FREW, who is Agent for Allegheny County.

July 30, 1841.

FEMALES BEWARE OF CONSUMPTION,

☞And not suffer the early seeds to knit its fatal threads in your system, but guard them as you would the thief at night. When you find the fatal enemy seeking to destroy your health by imbibing the evil seeds of a serious disease, REMEMBER DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY will immediately destroy and remove them. Thousands of your sex die annually from the want of proper treatment. Had those known the wonderful effects of this medicine, and used it in time, many would have prolonged their days, and yet be dwelling amongst their dearest friends. Those who are laboring under the influence of this disease, loose no time in procuring DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, it is safe and effectual, and always gives relief in the most hopeless cases. It strengthens the weak and debilitated, relieves the pain in the breast and side; suppresses the distressing cough, stopping the hectic fever and night sweats, and finally (if the case be not too far advanced) restoring perfect health.

Full directions and a treatise is given in a pamphlet, which accompanies the medicine.

The above medicines to be had of SAMUEL FREW, Agent for Allegheny County, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1841.

SICKNESS! SICKNESS!!

REMOVAL OF AGENCY.—Those who have been obtaining the medicines formerly sold at 41 and 19 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, viz: DR. HARLICH'S COMPOUND STRENGTHENING and GERMAN APERIENT PILLS, for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, pain in the side, breast, and back, billious and all other fevers, and all diseases of the nerves, stomach and bowels, DR. PARIS' SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH, DR. LEROY'S FEMALE PILLS, for diseases peculiar to the sex, DR. COX'S STIMULATING EMBROCATION, for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, &c., DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, for Consumption, Colds, Coughs, and all diseases of a pulmonary nature. The above medicines have been used and tested by thousands since their first introduction into the "Western States," and testimonials of their great efficacy given by persons of the first respectability and standing in society. In order to secure the health to those who are laboring under any of the various diseases so prevalent at the present day, the proprietor has appointed Mr. SAMUEL FREW, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, his Agent for Allegheny County, of whom any of the above medicines can be obtained fresh and genuine from the *Principal office*, No. 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

☞All orders for medicines Agencies &c., must in future be directed to the Philadelphia office.

July 30. JACOB KATZ,
Proprietor.

THE PUBLIC

Are directed to DR. HARLICH'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES, which are recommended by thousands as a preventive and cure for diseases of the stomach and nervous system. The APERIENT GERMAN PILLS, are a direct *Purifier of the Blood*, and certain to remove *Bile* from the stomach, which is the great cause of *Bilious* and other distressing maladies, regulate the bowels, &c. The STRENGTHENING TONIC PILLS give tone and vigor to the organs of digestion, restore the lost appetite, quiet the nerves of the debilitated, and produce sweet repose to the restless.—The above medicines are fast superceding the drastic *mineral preparations* which some physicians have heretofore been in the practice of administering to their patients. Since the introduction of Dr. HARLICH'S preparations into the UNITED STATES, many have abandoned such vile *deleterious drugs*, and commenced administering the above medicines whenever the symptoms indicate their use.

N. B.—Physicians and others, who order the above medicines, will please direct their orders in future to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 19 North EIGHTH STREET, Philadelphia, (instead of ordering through other houses,) which will ensure them to obtain the medicine which they expect to receive.

The above medicines to be had of SAMUEL FREW, Agent for Allegheny County, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

July 30, 1841.

CURE YOUR COUGH BEFORE IT BE TOO LATE.

DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY is the only medicine that perfect confidence can be relied upon for the immediate removal of this troublesome complaint. This medicine always relieves a cough in a few days, and when the disease is seated on the lungs, it causes it to be discharged by EXPECTORATION, thus restoring sound health to the happiness and enjoyment of those who long have been afflicted.

The above medicine to be had of SAMUEL FREW, Agent for Allegheny County, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

July 30, 1841.

CONSUMPTION AND DEATH

Will most assuredly be the early fate of those who neglect themselves when afflicted with the promonitory symptoms of consumption, such as a Cold, Cough, Bronchitis, or Soreness of the Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Expectoration, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, &c. Dr. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY is expressly prepared for the removal and cure of those dangerous and troublesome diseases. Therefore, you who are laboring under the influence of these complaints, procure immediately this medicine before it be too late. ONE BOTTLE may be the means of prolonging your life. Always ask for DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, and see that you get it, and not be persuaded by some who sell different medicines to take some of their medicine in preference. These persons obtain some cheap thing, and palm it on the public at full price. It is therefore important for purchasers to be on their guard.

DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY is put up in large size bottles, and enveloped in blue paper. The outer form contains a fine steel plate engraving representing "*Hope in a Storm.*"

PRINCIPAL OFFICE 19 North EIGHTH street, Philadelphia. Also, for sale at the Store of SAMUEL FREW, Pittsburgh Agent for Allegheny County.

Price $1 per bottle. July 30, 1841.